Superintendent's Annual Narrative and Statistical Reports, San Juan School, 1922-1926

Compiled by Daniel Moya
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2014

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Test Text No. 3

The following pages provide a copy of what exists in government records of the Superintendent's Annual Narrative and Statistical Reports, San Juan School, 1922-1926. .

The documents include reports from the San Juan Day School at the pueblo of Ohkay Owingeh, and date from a different period in education, long before the boarding school in Santa Fe, SFIS, like a number of other former government boarding schools, became a community-oriented school operated by Indians for Indians, the All Indian Pueblo Council having first contracted to operate SFIS in the 1970s.

The early Day School system was a complement to the US Government Indian Boarding School system. The period covered by these documents was known at the SFIS as ñthe Starving Yearsò due to overcrowding and the scarcity of food for students. It is from a period when parents were often not allowed to choose whether their child would be taken miles from home to attend a military-style government boarding school. It is from the period before students were allowed to speak of, have, or make anything from their own cultural traditions, before the reforms of John Collier's BIA in the 1930s.

I am Tewa. My name is Daniel Moya. I was raised on the pueblo by my grandparents, Feliciana Tapia Viarrial and Fermain Viarrial. When my grandmother was five years old, in 1909, she entered the US Government Boarding School at Santa Fe. She stayed all the way through, until 1922, and like other students, was hired out during summers to work in the boarding school ñoutingò programs.

Like many, there were things that my grandmother told me about her boarding school experience, and things she did not. Finding and sharing these documents is part of my trying to learn more about her and what her world was like in these times.

Perhaps you may find a relative's name in these documents. If you might like to share stories, I would love to hear from you: daniel@tewa-art.com .

Weõve made available online Test Text No. 1, which provides lists of SFIS students, 1919-1920 to 1928-1929 school years. A person whose name appears on the lists of SFIS students may still have a student file preserved at the US National Archives, at the office in Denver. You can contact denver.archives@nara.gov to arrange to view or to get a copy.

If you have a family member, likely of an older generation, who went to Carlisle Indian Boarding School, you can also look to see if there's a student file for them and get a copy (from Washington, DC) through the name index and instructions at http://home.epix.net/~landis/FAQ.html .

These pages were copied from Reel 127 of a 174 reel set comprising the BIA's New Mexico ñSuperintendent's Annual Narrative and Statistical Reports From Field Jurisdictions of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, 1907-1938.ò (NARA microfilm publication M1011) More information on this microfilm publication and others can be found at http://www.archives.gov/research/alic/reference/native-americans.html under ñAmerican Indians NARA Microfilm Publications.ò Reel 127 also includes what still exists of the Santa Fe Superintendentôs annual reports from 1910-1930. Weôve made these available online as Test Text No. 2. Reel 126 contains the records of San Juan School, 1910-1922. Additional records related to San Juan Day School are available as NARA microfilm publication M-1473, ñBureau of Indian Affairs Records Created by the Santa Fe Indian School, 1890-1918.ò

It's been hard for people to talk about these experiences in a difficult time in history. Let's share these stories while we still can.

Daniel Moya
2014 New Mexico History Scholar
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NATIONAL ARCHIVES MICROFILM PUBLICATIONS

Roll 127

Target 1

San Juan School, 1922-26

(See *Northern Navajo* from 1927)

NATIONAL ARCHIVES MICROFILM PUBLICATIONS

STATISTICAL

SAN JUAN.
107

ORIGINAL
1922

1007

STATISTICAL.

Annual Report 1922 (Year.)

SECTION I.—MAILS AND FILES.

San Juan Indian School.

San Juan Reservation.

1. How many official letters were received by you during the current fiscal year?

(a) From this Office 1000 est.

(b) From other sources 3400 "

(c) Total, all sources 4400 "

2. How many official letters were written by you during the current fiscal year?

(a) To this Office 1000 est.

(b) To others 3500~~0~~ "

(c) Total written by you 4500 "

STATISTICAL.

SECTION II.—LAW AND ORDER.

Annual Report 1922
(Year.)

San Juan Indian School.

San Juan Reservation.

1. Give the number of marriages by Indians under your supervision during the current fiscal year:

	(1) By tribal custom.	(2) By legal procedure.	(3) Total.
(a) Between Indians and whites	0	0	0
(b) Between citizen Indians	0	0	0
(c) Between citizen and noncitizen Indians	0	0	0
(d) Between noncitizen Indians	unknown	4	4
(e) Total		4	4

2. Number of plural marriages by Indians:

(a) Total existing June 30, current fiscal year Unknown

(b) Number contracted during current fiscal year Unknown

3. Number of Indian married couples divorced or separated:

(a) By proper legal procedure 0

(b) Without legal procedure Unknown

(c) Total

4. Crimes committed (not to include drunkenness or other misdemeanors):

Character.	(1) By Indians.	(2) By whites on reservation.	(3) Total.
Assault with intent to commit murder(Shooting by Charlie Be Dugai Bega)	1		1
Total	1		1

	(1) By Indians.	(2) By whites on reservation.	(3) Total.
5. Arrests for drunkenness	0	0	0

6. Misdemeanors committed (not to include cases of drunkenness):

Character.	(1) By Indians.	(2) By whites on reservation.	(3) Total.
Adultery and fornication	6		6
Larceny	2		2
Assault and battery	2		2
Lascivious conduct	1		1
Total	11		11

STATISTICAL.

SECTION II.—LAW AND ORDER—Continued.

San Juan Indian School.

San Juan Reservation.

TRAFFIC IN INTOXICANTS AMONG INDIANS.

	(1) By Indians.	(2) By whites.	(3) Total.
7. (a) Cases of introduction	0	0	0
(b) Cases of sale, gift, barter, etc	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0

CITIZENSHIP ATTAINED THROUGH MILITARY OR NAVAL SERVICE.

(a) Number of Indian soldiers and sailors who have attained citizenship under the Act of Congress cited in Indian Office Circulars No. 1587 and 1618 0

(On the reverse side of this sheet give their names, allotment numbers, date when, and place where they were so admitted to citizenship.)

8. Number of missionaries working among the Indians under your supervision:

Denomination.	Number.
Christian Reform	1
Presbyterian	4
Plymouth Brethren	2
Total	7

9. Number of church buildings among the Indians under your supervision:

Denomination.	Number.
Christian Reform	1
Presbyterian	3
Total	4

10. Number of Indians under your supervision who are church members, or have been baptized, or attend church services.

Denomination.	Number.
Presbyterian (Scgool children)	210
Christian Reform (school children)	160
	370
Total	370

STATISTICAL.

Section III.—Health.

Annual Report 1922
(Year.)

San Juan Indian School.

San Juan Reservation.

1. Population of your jurisdiction on June 30 of current fiscal year:

(a) Males [a] 3500 est.

(b) Females [a] 3500 "

(c) Total [a] 7000 est.

2. Number of heads of families in this population 1400 "

(a) Number of families living in permanent houses [b] 200 "

(b) Number of families living in tents, tepees, or other temporary structures [b] 1200 "

3. Number of houses 200 "

(a) Number of such houses having wooden floors 30 "

	Males.	Females.	Total.
4. Number of births during the current fiscal year	[c] 85	[c] 90	[c] 175 est.

5. Number of deaths during the current fiscal year, distributed as follows:

	(1) Males.	(2) Females.	(3) Total.
(a) Minors	[c] 50	[c] 50	[c] 100 est.
(b) Adults	40	35	75 "
(c) Total	90	85	175 "

	(1) Males.	(2) Females.	(3) Total.
6. How many of above deaths were of infants under 3 years old	[c] 40	[c] 40	[c] 80 est.

7. Number of deaths during the current fiscal year, due to tuberculosis, distributed as follows:

	(1) Males.	(2) Females.	(3) Total.
(a) Minors	10	8	18 est.
(b) Adults	8	6	14 "
(c) Total	18	14	32 "

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[a] These figures must agree with those reported under query 3, page 15.

[b] Sum of these figures must equal number heads of families in query 2.

[c] Exclusive of stillbirths.

SECTION III.—HEALTH—Continued.

San Juan Indian School.

San Juan Reservation.

Prevalence of disease:

8. How many Indians under your jurisdiction were examined for disease?

	General diseases.	Tuberculosis.	Trachoma.	Total.
(a) Males	720	90	270	1080
(b) Females	445	71	202	720
(c) Total	1165	161	472	1800

9. How many cases of tuberculosis of all forms were found?

	(1) Latent.	(2) Active.	(3) Males.	(4) Females.	(5) Total.
(a) Pulmonary	12	128	79	61	140
(b) Glandular	1	5	3	3	6
(c) Bone	2	7	4	5	9
(d) Other forms					
(e) Total, all forms	15	140	86	69	155

10. How many of the total population (estimated, if not known exactly) have tuberculosis?

(Estimates should be arrived at through percentage calculation based on actual examinations and the figures should bear a definite relation to the positive findings.)

	(1) Males.	(2) Females.	(3) Total.
(a) Pulmonary	192	324	516
(b) Glandular	3	14	17
(c) Bone	4	14	18
(d) Other forms			
(e) Total, all forms	199	352	551

11. How many cases of trachoma were found among these Indians examined for disease?

(a) Males	270	
(b) Females	202	
(c) Total		472

12. How many cases of trachoma were operated upon? 5

13. How many cases of trachoma were treated but not operated upon? 472

14. How many of the Indians under your jurisdiction do you estimate to have trachoma?

(a) Males	600	
(b) Females	1008	
(c) Total		1608

STATISTICAL.

Section III.—Health—Continued.

San Juan Indian School.

San Juan Reservation.

15. How many of the Indians belonging to your jurisdiction are insane?

	(1) Males.	(2) Females.	(3) Total.
(a) Treated at Canton Asylum	None.		
(b) Treated at other institutions	″	2	
(c) Treated on the reservation	″		
(d) Receiving no treatment	″		
(e) Total			

Hospitals:

16. Agency and School (Insert school, agency, sanatorium, or asylum.) on reservation 1

(a) Character of construction (brick, frame, etc.)		Frame
(b) Maximum capacity of (hospital or sanatorium)		40 beds
(c) Number of Indians remaining in institution June 30, preceding fiscal year	14	
(d) Number of Indians admitted during the current fiscal year	509	
(e) Total number treated during the current fiscal year		523 1229
(f) Number discharged during the current fiscal year	483	
(g) Number of deaths in institution during the current fiscal year	11	
(h) Total discharged and died during the current fiscal year	494	494
(i) Number of Indians remaining in institution June 30, current fiscal year		29 8

16j. Total number hospital day's treatment during year 4316

16k. Total cost of institution during year [a] $

16l. Total cost per day per patient (exclusive only of new construction) $

16m. Number of Indians under your jurisdiction who were given treatment for venereal diseases 1

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[a] This should include pay of employees, subsistence, repairs, and all other incidental expense necessary for its proper conduct and management, except new construction.

STATISTICAL.

SECTION III.—HEALTH—Continued.

San Juan Indian School

San Juan Reservation.

17. Physicians:

	(1) Number.	(2) Salary.	(3) Location of headquarters (school, agency, or on reservation).	(4) Total area covered (sq. mi.).	(5) Number Indians under.
(a) Contract	None	$			
(b) Regular	1	1400.	Agency	3120	3000 est.
	1	1200.	Toadlena dis.	270	1800 "
Total	2	2600		3390	4800 "
18. Field matrons			None.		
Total					
19. Nurses	1	840.	School		
Total	1	840.			

20. Number Indians receiving medical relief from:

Contract physicians	
Regular physicians	4800
Field matrons	
Nurses	
Total	4800 est.

21. Number of rooms in dormitories used exclusively in treatment of sick cases None.

(a) Capacity (number of beds)

STATISTICAL.

SECTION III.—HEALTH—Continued.

San Juan Indian School.
San Juan Reservation.

22. Quarters:

	(1) Number.	(2) Location (school, agency, or on reservation).	(3) Character of building.	(4) Number rooms in each.	(5) Running water (yes or no).
(a) Physicians' residences	1	Agency	Brick	5	yes
	1	Toadlena	Stone	5	yes
(b) Field matrons' residences	No	field matrons.			
(c) Nurses' quarters	In	hospital.			

23. Dispensaries

23. Dispensaries	1	Agency	Log	3	yes
	1	Toadlena	Stone	2	yes

24. Equipment:

	Horses.		Vehicles.		Automobiles.	
	Number for exclusive use.	Number used also by school or agency.	Number for exclusive use.	Number used also by school or agency.	Number for exclusive use.	Number used also by school or agency.
(a) Physicians	4	0	2	0	1	0
(b) Field matrons	No field matrons.					

STATISTICAL.

SECTION IV.—SCHOOLS.

Annual Report 1922 (Year.)

San Juan Indian School.

San Juan Reservation.

1. Number of children under your jurisdiction, including those away at other schools, from 5 to 18 years of age, both included:

(1) Males.	(2) Females.	(3) Total.
1200	1200	2800 est.

2. Number of these incapacitated for attendance at school by reason of—

		(1) Males.	(2) Females.	(3) Total.
(a) Ill health	unknown			[a]
(b) Mental defect	unknown			[a]
(c) Physical defect	unknown			[a]
(d) Marriage	unknown			
(e) Absence or other reasons	unknown			
(f) Total				

3. Number of children eligible for school attendance:

(1) Males.	(2) Females.	(3) Total.
1000	1000	2000 est.

4. Capacity, total enrollment, average attendance of Indians of your jurisdiction in different schools (not including Indians from other jurisdictions enrolled in your schools):

(Account here for all the children under your jurisdiction, showing the schools, by names, in which these children are enrolled.)

Government schools:

(a) Nonreservation boarding [b]—

	(1) Total enrollment.
Sherman Institute (California)	74
Santa Fe (New Mexico)	1
Haskell Institute (Kansas)	1
Phoenix, (Arizona)	3
Total	79

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[a] Sum of these figures must equal total ineligible children reported on page 12.

[b] Not to be filled by superintendents of nonreservation schools.

STATISTICAL.

SECTION IV.—SCHOOLS—Continued.

San Juan Indian School.

San Juan Reservation.

	(1) Capacity.	(2) Total enrollment.[a]	(3) Average attendance.
Government schools—Continued.			
(b) Reservation boarding—			
San Juan	180	21~~3~~4	213
Toadlena	150	16~~1~~9	161
		383	
(c) Day—			
No Day Schools			
Mission schools:[b]			
(d) Contract boarding—			
No Contract Schools			
(e) Noncontract boarding—			
Navajo Methodist Mission	30	30	
(f) Noncontract day—			
None			
Private schools:[b]			
	7	79	
(g) Contract boarding—			
None			
Public day schools:[b]			
(h) ~~Contract or~~ where tuition is paid	4	2	2
(i) Noncontract			
(j) TOTAL, ALL CLASSES OF SCHOOLS	364	~~406~~ 494	406

N.R.B.

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[a] Figures in this column must agree with quarterly attendance reports made in accordance with Circular No. 603.
[b] For capacity of mission, private, and public schools, show capacity available for Indian children.

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STATISTICAL.

SECTION IV.—SCHOOLS—Continued.

San Juan Indian School.

San Juan Reservation.

5. White children enrolled in Indian schools under your jurisdiction 0

6. Pupils:
   - (a) Number of desertions during the year 0
   - (b) Number of graduates 0
   - (c) Number of returned students on the reservation 52

7. Number of grades maintained in academic work 5

8. Employees:
   - (a) Number of changes during past year 20
   - (b) If your duties involved both agency and school work, state proportionate amount of time devoted to school work one half
   - (c) Number of representatives of Indian Office who have visited your jurisdiction during the current fiscal year ending June 30 4

9. Number of Indian children within reach of Government, mission, or public schools 400 est.

10. Give below the number of Indian children from other jurisdictions enrolled in schools under your jurisdiction:

Name of school.	Jurisdiction from which enrolled.	(1) Enrollment.	(2) Average attendance.
None.			
Total			

STATISTICAL.

Section IV.—Schools—Continued.

San Juan Reservation.

11. **All** public schools:

(a) Names	Location. (Make this definite)	Number Indian children within 2 miles.	Number whites enrolled.	Number Indians enrolled.	Tuition rate paid in U. S.
Agency	Shiprock	10	19	2	30¢ day
Toadlena	Toadlena	15	9	0	
Total		25	28	[a] 2	

(b) Total number Indian children in public schools:

Current Fiscal Year.	For whom tuition paid.	For whom not paid.	Total.
	[a] 2	[a]	[a] 2

(c) If Indian children are not received in any public schools, why are they excluded?

(d) Is their attendance therein regular? If not, why?

Yes. Very regular.

(e) If the personal condition of any Indian children prevents their being willingly received by the public schools, what remedy is practicable?

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[a] Indians in public schools should agree with number reported in queries 4 (h) and 4 (i) col. 2, page 10.

STATISTICAL.

SECTION IV.—SCHOOLS—Continued.

San Juan Indian School.

San Juan Reservation.

11. Indian children who are ineligible to attend schools for normal children, because of mental or physical defect:

Name of pupil.	Disease or defect.									
	Tuberculosis.	Trachoma.	Impaired vision.	Blind.	Deaf and mute.	Crippled.	Incorrigible.	Feebleminded	Insane.	Others (name them).
1. Unknown										
2.										
3.										
4.										
5.										
6.										
7.										
8.										
9.										
10.										
11.										
12.										
13.										
14.										
15.										
16.										
17.										
18.										
Total										

NOTE.—Indicate the disease or defect of the pupil by marking (x) in designated column.

STATISTICAL.

SECTION IV.—SCHOOLS—Continued.

San Juan Indian School.

San Juan Reservation.

12. Playground equipment:

Kind of apparatus.	Quantity.			Cost.	
	For girls.	For boys.	Total.		
Volley ball outfits	2		2	4.90 $ 4.60	Toadlena San Juan
Baseball outfits		2	2	55.00 28.32	Toadlena San Juan
Basket ball	1	1	2	14.35	Toadlena and San Juan
Handball					
Indoor baseball					
Hockey					
Tennis outfits	1	1	1	12.00	one outfit for boys and girls Toadlena School.
Lacrosse					
Croquet	1	1	1	5.00	1 outfit for boys and girls Toadlena School.
Giant strides					
Jump standards					
Swings	6	2	8	90.00	San Juan School
Teeter ladders					
Ladders					
Portable seesaws	1		1	50.00	San Juan School
Traveling or flying rings					
Horizontal or parallel bars					
Climbing pole		4	4	10.00	San Juan School
Trapeze					
Slides	1		1	60.00	San Juan School
(Other) Miscellaneous				200.00	San Juan School
Total				534.17	

STATISTICAL.

SECTION IV.—SCHOOLS—Continued.

San Juan Indian School.

San Juan Reservation.

13. Report on school libraries for the current fiscal year:

Name of school.	Number of books in library at end of last fiscal year.				Number of books purchased during current fiscal year.				Circulation.			Amount expended during fiscal year.
	Text and reference.[a]	Literature.	Fiction.	Total.	Text and reference.	Literature.	Fiction.	Total.	Literature.	Fiction.	Total.	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
San Juan	1102	50	50	1202	442			442	25	0	25	255.50
	350			350	292			292				135.50
Total	1452	50	50	1552	734			734	25	0	25	$391.00

[a] This should include text and reference books actually placed in the school library and *not the text* and *supplementary books used in the class room every day.*

STATISTICAL.

SECTION V.—INDUSTRIES.

Annual Report 1922
(Year.)

San Juan Indian School.

San Juan Reservation.

1. Population of the reservation:

	(1) Allotted.	(2) Unallotted.	(3) Total.
(a) Minors, male (to 20, inclusive)	None.	2000	2000 est.
(b) Minors, female (to 17, inclusive)	Not allotments.	2000	2000 "
(c) Adults, male (21 and over)		1500	1500 "
(d) Adults, female (18 and over)		1500	1500 "
(e) Total	[a]	[a] 7000	[a] 7000 "

2. Number of these physically and mentally sound:

(a) Minors, male (to 20, inclusive)	Unknown.		
(b) Minors, female (to 17, inclusive)			
(c) Adults, male (21 and over)			
(d) Adults, female (18 and over)			
(e) Total			

3. Total population June 30, current fiscal year:

(a) Distributed by tribes—

Tribe.	(1) Males.	(2) Females.	(3) Total.
Navajo	3500	3500	7000 Est.
Total	3500	3500	[b] 7000 Est.

4. Number of Indians who wear modern attire 3000 "

5. Number of Indians who are voters of the State 0

6. Number of Indians who are citizens of the United States 0

7. Number of Indians under your supervision who can speak the English language 850 est.

8. Number of Indians under your supervision who can read and write the English language 600 "

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[a] These figures must agree with the totals in column (9) page 16.

[b] The total in this space must be the same as the population shown by the census and in query 1, page 4.

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STATISTICAL.

Section V.—Industries—Continued.

San Juan Indian School.

San Juan Reservation.

Population.

9. In addition to the census of the Indians under your jurisdiction, by names, give the following recapitulation of the population (including children away at school) as of June 30, current fiscal year, each tribe on a separate sheet, and a recapitulation of all the Indians under your jurisdiction:

Navajo Tribe, occupying San Juan Reservation.

	Minors.			Adults.			Total.		
	(1) Able-bodied.	(2) Mentally or physically disabled.	(3) Total.	(4) Able-bodied.	(5) Mentally or physically disabled.	(6) Total.	(7) Able-bodied.	(8) Mentally or physically disabled.	(9) Total.
Allotted:									
(a) Males		None Allotted.							
(b) Females									
(c) Total									[a]
Unallotted:									
(d) Males									3500 est.
(e) Females									3500 "
(f) Total									[a] 7000 "
Total:									
(g) Males									3500 est.
(h) Females									3500 "
(i) Total									[a] 7000 "

10. Distribute the above population as follows:

	(1) Males.	(2) Females.	(3) Total.
(a) Full-blood	3500	3500	7000 est.
(b) Mixed, more than half Indian blood	0	0	0
(c) Half, or less Indian blood	0	0	0
(d) Total	3500	3500	[b] 7000 est.

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[a] These figures must agree with those given on page 15, in answer to query 1.
[b] These figures must be the same as total under query 9 (i).

STATISTICAL.

Section V.—Industries—Continued.

San Juan Indian School.

San Juan Reservation.

10A. Living allotted Indians who have—	Full blood.	Mixed, More than half Indian blood.	Half, or less Indian blood.		Total.
			Adults.	Minors.	
Received trust or restricted fee patents	No Allotments.				
Received patents in fee					
Received certificates of competency					
Total					a

10B. Total number of allotments of deceased Indians where land is held:

(a) In trust No Allotments.

(b) By restricted fee patents

10C. Total number of trust estates where the heirs have been determined by the Secretary of the Interior

10D. Total number of restricted fee estates where the heirs have been determined by the Secretary of the Interior

10E. Total number of fee patents issued allottees to June 30, current fiscal year:

(a) Under Declaration of Policy

(b) Under Competency Commission

(c) Upon original application

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a These figures must agree with those reported in column (9), query 9 (c), page 16.

STATISTICAL.

SECTION V.—INDUSTRIES—Continued.

San Juan Indian School.

San Juan Reservation.

Distribution and character of land:

11. Reserved for school:

	(1) Acreage.	(2) Value per acre.	(3) Total value.
(a) Agricultural, now irrigated San Juan	190	$ 100	$ 24400
Toadlena	54		
(b) Agricultural, not irrigated but susceptible thereof and for which there is apparent water supply	54 20	100	2000
(c) Agricultural, irrigation unnecessary			
(d) Total agricultural land (total of a, b, and c)	264	100	26400
(e) Grazing (open country)			
(f) Grazing (swamp)			
(g) Timber land covered with pasture grass			
(h) Total grazing land (total of e, f, and g)			
(i) Swamp, nongrazing			
(j) Timber land not covered with pasture grass			
(k) Mineral land			
(l) Valuable for other purposes			
(m) Unfit for any purpose			
(n) Total, all classes (total of d, h, i, j, k, l, and m)	[a] 264	100	[a] 26400

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[a] These figures must show the total acreage and value, respectively, of lands reserved for school purposes, and must be equal to the sum of acreage and value of school lands reported in query 1, pages 46 and 46 lettered.

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STATISTICAL.

SECTION V.—INDUSTRIES—Continued.

San Juan Indian School.

San Juan Reservation.

	(1) Acreage.	(2) Value per acre.	(3) Total value.
12. Reserved for agency:			
(a) Agricultural, now irrigated	100	$ 100	$ 10,000
(b) Agricultural, not irrigated but susceptible thereof and for which there is apparent water supply			
(c) Agricultural, irrigation unnecessary			
(d) Total agricultural land (total of a, b, and c)	100	100	$10,000
(e) Grazing (open country)			
(f) Grazing (swamp)			
(g) Timber land covered with pasture grass			
(h) Total grazing land (total of e, f, and g)			
(i) Swamp, nongrazing			
(j) Timber land not covered with pasture grass			
(k) Mineral land			
(l) Valuable for other purposes			
(m) Unfit for any purpose			
(n) Total, all classes (total of d, h, i, j, k, l, and m)	[a] 100	100	[a] $10,000
13. Allotted:			
(a) Agricultural, now irrigated	No allotments.		
(b) Agricultural, not irrigated but susceptible thereof and for which there is apparent water supply			
(c) Agricultural, irrigation unnecessary			
(d) Total agricultural land (total of a, b, and c)	[b]		

---

[a] These figures must show the total acreage and value, respectively, of lands reserved for agency purposes and must be the same as the acreage and value of agency lands reported in query 2, page 47.

[b] These figures must agree with those reported in column (1), query 27 (e), page 25.

STATISTICAL.

SECTION V.—INDUSTRIES—Continued.

San Juan Indian School.

San Juan Reservation.

13. Allotted—Continued.

	(1) Acreage.	(2) Value per acre.	(3) Total value.
(e) Grazing (open country) No Allotments.		$	$
(f) Grazing (swamp)			
(g) Timber land covered with pasture grass			
(h) Total grazing land (total of e, f, and g)	[a]		
(i) Swamp, nongrazing			
(j) Timber land not covered with pasture grass			
(k) Mineral land			
(l) Valuable for other purposes			
(m) Unfit for any purpose			
(n) Total, all classes (total of d, h, i, j, k, l, and m)	[b]		[b]

14. Unallotted:

	(1) Acreage.	(2) Value per acre.	(3) Total value.
(a) Agricultural, now irrigated	8820	$50	$441,000
(b) Agricultural, not irrigated but susceptible thereof and for which there is apparent water supply	5000	3	15,000
(c) Agricultural, irrigation unnecessary			
(d) Total agricultural land (total of a, b, and c)	[c]13820		$456,000
(e) Grazing (open country)	3740000	1	3740000
(f) Grazing (swamp)	0	0	0
(g) Timber land covered with pasture grass	12000	6	72000
(h) Total grazing land (total of e, f, and g)	[d]3752000		$3812000
(i) Swamp, nongrazing	None		
(j) Timber land not covered with pasture grass	None		
(k) Mineral land	None		
(l) Valuable for other purposes	None		
(m) Unfit for any purpose	None		
(n) Total, all classes (total of d, h, i, j, k, l, and m)	[b]3765820		[b]4268000

---

[a] These figures must agree with those reported in column (1), query 28 (e), page 25.
[b] These figures must show the total acreage and value, respectively, of allotted and unallotted lands, and must be the same as acreage and value reported in queries 7 and 8, page 54.
[c] These figures must agree with those reported in column (2), query 27 (e), page 25.
[d] These figures must agree with those reported in column (2), query 28 (e), page 25.

STATISTICAL.

Section V.—Industries—Continued.

San Juan Indian School.

San Juan Reservation.

15. Use of school and agency lands:

	(1) School lands (acres).	(2) Agency lands (acres).	(3) Total acres.
(a) Building sites	15	5	20
(b) Under cultivation	209	92	301
(c) Used for pasture	25		25
(d) Used for corrals or yard	5	3	8
(e) Used for other purposes (name purpose)—			
	10		10
(f) Unused			
(g) Total	a 264	a 100	364

16. Wagon roads on reservation:

	(1) On school lands.	(2) On agency lands.	(3) On Indian lands.	(4) Total on reservation.
Complete—				
(a) Miles of roads	3/4	3/4	290	291½
(b) Cost	$75	$75	$60000	$60150
In course of construction—				
(c) Miles of roads	3/4	3/4	290	291½
(d) Cost when completed	$	$	$	$
Total—				
(e) Miles of roads (total of a and c)	3/4	3/4	290	291½
(f) Cost (total of b and d)	$75	$75	$60000	$60150
Repaired during fiscal year—				
(g) Miles of roads repaired	3/4	3/4	290	291½
(h) Cost of repairs	$25	$25	$3286.75	$3336.75

17. Number, acreage, and value of school, agency, demonstration, and experimentation farms on the reservation:

Kinds of farms.	(1) Number of such farms.	(2) Acreage of such farms.	(3) Value per acre.	(4) Total value.
(a) School farms	2	264	$100	$26400
(b) Agency farms	1	100	100	10000
(c) Demonstration farms				
(d) Experimentation farms				
(e) Total	3	364	100	36400

---

a These figures must agree with acreage reported under queries 11(n) and 12(n), pages 17 and 18.

STATISTICAL.

SECTION V.—INDUSTRIES—Continued.

San Juan Indian School.

San Juan Reservation.

18. Persons employed during the year on school, agency, demonstration, and experimentation farms (if a person devoted only part of his time to the farm work, show only that part of his salary chargeable thereto):

Kinds of farms.	Regular. (1) Number.	Regular. (2) Salary for the year.	Irregular. (3) Number.	Irregular. (4) Wages for the year.	Total. (5) Number.	Total. (6) Wages and salary.
(a) On school farms	4	$2620	2	$ 400	6	$ 3020
(b) On agency farms	2	880	5	350	7	1230
(c) On demonstration farms						
(d) On experimentation farms						
(e) Total	6	3400	7	750	13	4250

19. Tools, agricultural implements, etc., on hand for use on school, agency, demonstration, and experimentation farms:

Kinds.	On school farms. (1) Quantity.	On school farms. (2) Value.	On agency farms. (3) Quantity.	On agency farms. (4) Value.	On demonstration farms. (5) Quantity.	On demonstration farms. (6) Value.	On experimentation farms. (7) Quantity.	On experimentation farms. (8) Value.
(a) Machines, harvesting and threshing	3	$ 90	4	$ 250		$		$
(b) Plows, harrows, cultivators, etc	20	200	12	120				
(c) Vehicles, wagons, buggies, sleighs, etc	5	375	6	360				
(d) Road machinery, scrapers, etc								
(e) Harness sets	5	200	8	320				
(f) Hand tools, rakes, shovels, hammers, etc	75	30	25	10				
(g) Total value of above		895.		1060.				
(h) Buildings, cellars, etc.	6	14000	3	3800				
(i) Live stock (draft animals)	10	1000	12	1000				
(j) Miscellaneous property		400		300				
(k) Total of g, h, i, and j		16295		6160				

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STATISTICAL.

Section V.—Industries—Continued.

San Juan Indian School.

San Juan Reservation.

20. Quantity and value of seeds and other materials (not including machinery, equipment, etc.) used on school, agency, demonstration, and experimentation farms:

Kinds of seed and materials.	Unit.	School farms. (1) Quantity.	School farms. (2) Value.	Agency farms. (3) Quantity.	Agency farms. (4) Value.	Demonstration farms. (5) Quantity.	Demonstration farms. (6) Value.	Experimentation farms. (7) Quantity.	Experimentation farms. (8) Value.
(a) Cow peas	lbs	660	$51.35		$		$		$
(b) Speltz	lbs	100	3.25						
(c) Soy Beans	lbs	50	3.25						
(d) Sudan Grass	lbs	50	3.25						
(e) Garden seeds	lbs		109.24						
(f) Corn	lbs	600	20.00						
(g)									
(h)									
(i) Total value			190.34						

21. Products of boarding-school farms, orchards, etc.:

Products, such as stock, poultry, fruit, vegetables, grain, etc.	Unit.	Total raised. (1) Quantity.	Total raised. (2) Value.	Consumed. (3) Quantity.	Consumed. (4) Value.	Sold. (5) Quantity.	Sold. (6) Value.	On hand. (7) Quantity.	On hand. (8) Value.
(a) Pigs	no.	43	$61.		$	18	$36.	25	$25.
(b) Calves	no.	9	138.72					9	138.72
(c) Lambs	no.	255	255.					255	255.
(d) Milk, veg.	~~no.~~		4125.30		3675.05		450.25		
(e) Ensilage	tons	100	2000.	100	2000.00				
(f) Potatoes	tons	18	540.	18	540.				
(g) Corn	bu.	300	300.	300	300.				
(h)									
(i) Total value			7420.02		6515.05		486.25		[a]418.72

[a] Total of values consumed, sold, and on hand must equal total value raised.

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STATISTICAL.

Section V.—Industries—Continued.

San Juan Indian School.
San Juan Reservation.

22. Products of day-school farms, orchards, etc.:

Products, such as stock, poultry, fruit, vegetables, grain, etc.	Unit.	Total raised.		Consumed.		Sold.		On hand.	
		(1) Quantity.	(2) Value.	(3) Quantity.	(4) Value.	(5) Quantity.	(6) Value.	(7) Quantity.	(8) Value.
(a)			$		$		$		$
(b)									
(c)		No Day Schools.							
(d)									
(e) Total value			[a]		[a]		[a]		[a]
(f) Total both boarding and day schools (21 (i) + 22 (e))									

23. Products of agency farm, orchard, etc.:

Products, such as stock, poultry, fruit, vegetables, grain, etc.	Unit.	Total raised.		Consumed.		Sold.		On hand.	
		(1) Quantity.	(2) Value.	(3) Quantity.	(4) Value.	(5) Quantity.	(6) Value.	(7) Quantity.	(8) Value.
(a) Hay	tons	275	2750	275	$2750		$		$
(b) Ensilage	tons	100	2000	100	2000				
(c)									
(d)									
(e) Total value			$2750		$2750		[a]		[a]

24. Products of demonstration farm (separate from school or agency farm):

Products, such as stock, poultry, fruit, vegetables, grain, etc.	Unit.	Total raised.		Consumed.		Sold.		On hand.	
		(1) Quantity.	(2) Value.	(3) Quantity.	(4) Value.	(5) Quantity.	(6) Value.	(7) Quantity.	(8) Value.
(a)			$		$		$		$
(b)		No demonstration farms.							
(c)									
(d)									
(e) Total value			[a]		[a]		[a]		[a]

25. Products of experimentation farm:

Products, such as stock, poultry, fruit, vegetables, grain, etc.	Unit.	Total raised.		Consumed.		Sold.		On hand.	
		(1) Quantity.	(2) Value.	(3) Quantity.	(4) Value.	(5) Quantity.	(6) Value.	(7) Quantity.	(8) Value.
(a)			$		$		$		$
(b)		No experimental farms.							
(c)									
(d)									
(e) Total value			[a]		[a]		[a]		[a]

[a] Total of values consumed, sold, and on hand must equal total value raised.

STATISTICAL.

SECTION V.—INDUSTRIES—Continued.

San Juan Indian School.

San Juan Reservation.

26. Articles fabricated in shops and sewing rooms at[a] San Juan
(Insert name of school or agency.)

Articles.	Quantity made.	Value of material used.	Market value of manufactured articles.	Used.		Sold.		On hand.	
				Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Dresses	390	$587.42	$1091.42	390	$1091.42		$		$
Dresses	157	367.50	542.50	157	542.50				
Aprons	150	106.88	181.84	150	181.84				
Gowns	120	121.50	211.50	120	211.50				
Sheets	259	127.30	256.80	259	256.80				
Pillow case	188	21.44	55.95	188	55.95				
Towels	1211	130.65	154.87	1211	154.87				
Under-Skirts	82	48.05	89.05	82	89.05				
Boys' suits.	15	15.00	30.00	15	30.00				
Night-Shirts	160	162.50	282.50	160	282.50				
Table-Cloths	46	71.88	107.82	46	107.82				
Bloomers	92	62.10	108.10	92	108.10				
Hospital Gowns	102	92.63	185.26	102	185.26				
Table	1	2.92	2.92			1	2.92		
Cub-Board	1	3.38	3.38			1	3.38		
Total value[b]		1921.15	3303.91		3297.61		6.30		

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[a] See Abstract C, quarterly property accounts, Form 5-003, for current year.
[b] The sum of the value used, sold, and on hand must agree with market value of manufactured articles.

STATISTICAL.

Section V.—Industries—Continued.

San Juan Indian School.

San Juan Reservation.

26. Articles fabricated in shops and sewing rooms at[a] San Juan
(Insert name of school or agency.)

Articles.	Quantity made.	Value of material used.	Market value of manufactured articles.	Used.		Sold.		On hand.	
				Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Dresses	390	$587.42	$1091.42	390	$1091.42		$		$
Dresses	157	367.50	542.50	157	542.50				
Aprons	150	106.88	181.84	150	181.84				
Gowns	120	121.50	211.50	120	211.50				
Sheets	259	127.30	256.80	259	256.80				
Pillow case	188	21.44	55.95	188	55.95				
Towels	1211	130.65	154.87	1211	154.87				
Under-Skirts	82	48.05	89.05	82	89.05				
suits. Boys'	15	15.00	30.00	15	30.00				
Night-Shirts	160	162.50	282.50	160	282.50				
Table-Cloths	46	71.88	107.82	46	107.82				
Bloomers	92	62.10	108.10	92	108.10				
Hospital Gowns	102	92.63	185.26	102	185.26				
Table	1	2.92	2.92			1	2.92		
Cub-Board	1	3.38	3.38			1	3.38		
Total value[b]		1921.15	3303.91		3297.61		6.30		

---

[a] See Abstract C, quarterly property accounts, Form 5-003, for current year.

[b] The sum of the value used, sold, and on hand must agree with market value of manufactured articles.

Section V.—Industries—Continued.

San Juan Indian School.

San Juan Reservation.

27.[e] Acreage of agricultural lands:

	(1) Allotted.	(2) Unallotted.	(3) Total.
(a) Acres agricultural lands cultivated by Indians		7000	[a] 7000
(b) Acres agricultural lands used by Indians for grazing purposes		6820	6820
(c) Acres agricultural lands leased		None	[b]
(d) Acres agricultural lands not used for any purpose		13820	13820
(e) Total	[c]	[c] 13820	13820

28. Acreage of grazing lands:

(a) Acres grazing lands used by Indians for grazing purposes		3752000	3752000
(b) Acres grazing lands used by Indians for other purposes		0	0
(c) Acres grazing lands leased		0	[b] 0
(d) Acres grazing lands unused		0	0
(e) Total	[d]	3752000	3752000

29. Total acreage used by Indians for grazing purposes (total of 27 (b) and 28 (a)):

(1) Allotted lands.	(2) Unallotted lands.	(3) Total.
	3758820	3758820

30. Indians farming for themselves:

	Allotted.		Unallotted.		Leased or Rented.		Total.	
	(1) Number.[e]	(2) Acreage.	(1) Number.[e]	(2) Acreage.	(1) Number.[e]	(2) Acreage.	(1) Number.	(2) Acreage.
(a) Allotted Indians								
(b) Unallotted Indians			1400	7000			1400	7000
(c) Total			1400	7000			1400	[a] 7000

---

[a] These figures must agree.

[b] Sum of these figures must equal total acreage leased, as reported in query 38 (a), (b), (c), and (f), page 28.

[c] These figures must agree with those reported under queries 13 (d) and 14 (d), respectively, pages 18 and 19.

[d] These figures must agree with those reported under queries 13 (h) and 14 (h), respectively, page 19.

[e] Number Indians must not be duplicated.

STATISTICAL.

SECTION V.—INDUSTRIES—Continued.

San Juan Indian School.

San Juan Reservation.

31. Crops raised by Indians and value thereof (garden truck may be combined as miscellaneous):

	Kinds.	Unit.	On allotted lands. (1) Quantity.	On allotted lands. (2) Value.	On unallotted lands. (3) Quantity.	On unallotted lands. (4) Value.	Total. (5) Quantity.	Total. (6) Value.
(a)	Corn	bu.		$	22000	$18480	22000	18480
(b)	Beans	lbs.			18000	900	18000	900
(c)	Wheat	bu.			2500	4375	2500	4375
(d)	Alfalfa	tons			2000	30000	2000	30000
(e)	Miscell.	lbs.			80000	1600	80000	1600
(f)								
(g)								
(h)								
(i)	Total value					55355		a 55355

32. Disposition of above crops:

(a)	Value of crops consumed by the Indians	$ 39500
(b)	Value of crops sold by the Indians	14000
(c)	Value of crops remaining on hand	1855
(d)	Total	a 55355

33. Largest acreages farmed by individual Indians:

(1) Name of Indian.	(2) Degree of Indian blood.	(3) Age.	(4) Acreage farmed.	(5) Principal crops raised.	(6) Value of crops raised.
					$

These Indians are stockmen. Their farms consist of but a few acres to the family. No large acreage farmed by any individual Indian.

a These figures must agree.

STATISTICAL.

SECTION V.—INDUSTRIES—Continued.

San Juan Indian School.

San Juan Reservation.

34. Number of acres under ditch:

	(1) From wells.	(2) From other systems.	(3) Total.
(a) Allotted lands	No allotments.		
(b) Unallotted lands		13820	13820
(c) Total		13820	a 13820

35. Number of acres under ditch, distributed as follows:

	(1) For farming.	(2) For grazing.	(3) Other purposes.	(4) Total.
Used by Indians—				
(a) Allotted lands	700			
(b) Unallotted lands	7000	6820		13820
(c) Total	7000	6820		13820
Used by lessees—				
(d) Allotted lands	None.			
(e) Unallotted lands	None.			
(f) Total				
Not used—				
(g) Allotted lands				
(h) Unallotted lands				
(i) Total				
Total acreage under ditch:				
(j) Allotted lands				
(k) Unallotted lands				13820
(l) Total				a 13820

36. Acreage susceptible of farming without irrigation:

Used by Indians—				
(a) Allotted lands				
(b) Unallotted lands				
(c) Total				
Used by lessees—				
(d) Allotted lands				
(e) Unallotted lands				
(f) Total				
Not used—				
(g) Allotted lands				
(h) Unallotted lands				
(i) Total				
Total acreage susceptible of farming without irrigation—				
(j) Allotted lands				
(k) Unallotted lands				
(l) Total				

---

a These figures must agree.

STATISTICAL.

SECTION V.—INDUSTRIES—Continued.

San Juan Indian School.

San Juan Reservation.

37. Acreage of allotments:

	(1) Number of allotments.	(2) Acreage of allotments.
(a) Total allotments on reservation and acreage No allotments.		
(b) Worked or used by Indians		
(c) Not used by Indians		

38. Acreage under lease or permit, and income paid in cash, or improvements, during the current fiscal year:

	(1) ALLOTTED LANDS.				(2) UNALLOTTED LANDS.		
	(1) Number.	(2) Number of allotments.	(3) Acres.	(4) Rental.	(5) Number.	(6) Acres.	(7) Rental.
(a) Farming leases				None.			$
(b) Grazing leases					None.		
(c) Grazing permits					None.		
(d) Mining—							
(1) Coal and asphalt							
(2) Oil and gas					1	4800	1920.
(3) Other minerals					1	80	40
(e) Name other purposes—							
(f) Improvements for—							
(1) Farming leases[a]				[b]			[b]
(2) Grazing[a]				[b]			[b]
Total					2	4880	$1960.

39. Allotments under lease:

	(1) Number.	(2) Acreage.	(3) Total revenue.
(a) Through departmental control	No Allotments.		$
(b) By Indians direct with departmental permission			
(c) By Indians direct without departmental permission			
Total			

40. Number of Indian traders licensed to do business on the reservation:

(a) Indians (full-blood)	
(b) Indians (mixed-blood)	
(c) Whites	13
(d) Total	13

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[a] Should not be included above, in (a) and (b).
[b] If actual figures can not be supplied, give estimated figures.

STATISTICAL.

Section V.—Industries—Continued.

San Juan Indian School.

San Juan Reservation.

41. Number of Indians engaged in live-stock industry as principal means of support:

(a) Allotted Indians	None
(b) Unallotted Indians	3000 est.
(c) Total	3000 "

42. Number of Indians owning stock as only partial means of support or for farm or home use:

(a) Allotted Indians	
(b) Unallotted Indians	800 "
(c) Total	800 "

43. Number of families having milch cows and using them as such Unknown. Most use goats.

44. Stock on the reservation June 30, current fiscal year, belonging to the United States:

	Agency.[a]		School.[a]		Total.	
	(1) Number.	(2) Value.	(3) Number.	(4) Value.	(5) Number.	(6) Value.
(a) Bees (colonies)		$		$		$
(b) Boars			1	40.00	1	40.00
(c) Bulls			3	437.25	3	437.25
(d) Burros			2	20.00	2	20.00
(e) Cows and heifers			35	3890.00	35	3890.00
(f) Goats						
(g) Hogs and pigs			44	405.00	44	405.00
(h) Horses			32	3150.00	32	3150.00
(i) Jacks						
(j) Mares	6	700.00			6	700.00
(k) Mules						
(l) Rams and wethers			89	267.00	89	267.00
(m) Sheep (ewes)			409	2807.11	409	2807.11
(n) Stallions (pony)						
(o) Stallions (large)			3	450.00	3	450.00
(p) Steers						
(q) Poultry—						
(1) Chickens			56	35.75	56	35.75
(2) Ducks						
(3) Geese						
(4) Turkeys			9	22.40	9	22.40
(r) Other kinds, if any—						
Guineas,			5	1.25	5	1.25
Total value		700.00		11525.76		12225.76

[a] Only stock *used* for agency and school purposes should be classed under these headings; tribal stock should be shown in query (B) page 30.

STATISTICAL.

Section V.—Industries—Continued.

San Juan Indian School.

San Juan Reservation.

45. Stock on the reservation June 30, current fiscal year:

(A) Belonging to individual Indians—

	Allotted Indians.		Unallotted Indians.		Total.	
	(1) Number.	(2) Value.	(3) Number.	(4) Value.	(5) Number.	(6) Value.
(a) Bees (colonies)		$		$		$
(b) Boars						
(c) Bulls			200	5000	200	5000
(d) Burros			700	2100	700	2100
(e) Cows and heifers			5000	125000	5000	125000
(f) Goats			20000	40000	20000	40000
(g) Hogs and pigs						
(h) Horses			4000	40000	4000	40000
(i) Jacks			60	300	60	300
(j) Mares			4000	40000	4000	40000
(k) Mules			450	6750	450	6750
(l) Rams and wethers			30000	300000	30000	300000
(m) Sheep (ewes)			124500	622500	124500	622500
(n) Stallions (pony)			300	3000	300	3000
(o) Stallions (large)						
(p) Steers			1000	30000	1000	30000
(q) Poultry—						
(1) Chickens						
(2) Ducks						
(3) Geese						
(4) Turkeys						
(r) Other kinds, if any—						
Total value				1214650		[a]1214650

(B) Belonging to the tribe—

		(1) Number.	(2) Value.
(a) Bulls			$
(b) Cows and heifers			
(c) Steers			
(d) Horses			
(e) Mares			
(f) Stallions			
(g) Mules			
(h) Sheep			
(i) Goats			
(j)			
(k)			
Total value			[b]

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[a] These figures must agree with those under query 8 (1), page 54.

[b] These figures must agree with those under query 7 (h), page 54.

STATISTICAL.

SECTION V.—INDUSTRIES—Continued.

San Juan Indian School.

San Juan Reservation.

46. Stock belonging to Indians sold for slaughter or other purposes and slaughtered by Indians June 30, current fiscal year:

	Sold.		Slaughtered by Indians.		Total.	
	(1) Number.	(2) Value.	(3) Number.	(4) Value.	(5) Number.	(6) Value.
(a) Bees (colonies)		$				$
(b) Boars				$		
(c) Bulls	50	1250			50	1250
(d) Burros	50	150			50	150
(e) Cows and heifers	200	5000	300	7500	500	12500
(f) Goats	800	1600	5000	10000	5800	11600
(g) Hogs and pigs						
(h) Horses	150	1500			150	1500
(i) Jacks						
(j) Mares	75	750			75	750
(k) Mules						
(l) Rams and wethers	20000	200000	7500	75000	27500	275000
(m) Sheep (ewes)	3000	15000	6000	30000	9000	45000
(n) Stallions (pony)	25	250			25	250
(o) Stallions (large)						
(p) Steers	2500	25000	250	2500	2750	27500
(q) Poultry—						
(1) Chickens						
(2) Ducks						
(3) Geese						
(4) Turkeys						
(r) Other kinds, if any—						
Wool		75000				75000
Total value		325500		125000		450500

STATISTICAL.

SECTION V.—INDUSTRIES—Continued.

San Juan Indian School.

San Juan Reservation.

47. Stock on the reservation June 30, current fiscal year, belonging to lessees:

	On allotted land		On unallotted land.		Total.	
	(1) Number.	(2) Value.	(3) Number.	(4) Value.	(5) Number.	(6) Value.
(a) Bees (colonies)		$		$		$
(b) Boars						
(c) Bulls		No leases.				
(d) Burros						
(e) Cows and heifers						
(f) Goats						
(g) Hogs and pigs						
(h) Horses						
(i) Jacks						
(j) Mares						
(k) Mules						
(l) Rams and wethers						
(m) Sheep (ewes)						
(n) Stallions (pony)						
(o) Stallions (large)						
(p) Steers						
(q) Other kinds, if any—						
Total value						

48. Stock on reservation at close of fiscal year belonging to Government employees:

	Used wholly for private purposes.				Used wholly or partly for Government purposes.			
			Cost for year's maintenance.				Cost for year's maintenance.	
(1) Names of employees.	(2) Kinds owned (horses, cows, etc.).	(3) Number owned.	(4) To Government.	(5) To owner.	(6) Kinds owned (horses, cows, etc.).	(7) Number owned.	(8) To Government.	(9) To owner.
			$	$			$	$
No stock belonging to employees on reservation except few chickens.								
Total								

STATISTICAL.

SECTION V.—INDUSTRIES—Continued.

San Juan Indian School.

San Juan Reservation.

49. Stock purchased during current fiscal year:

	For Government.[a]		For Indians.[b]		Total.	
	(1) Number.	(2) Value.	(3) Number.	(4) Value.	(5) Number.	(6) Value.
(a) Boars		$		$		$
(b) Bulls	1	100.00			1	100.00
(c) Calves						
(d) Cows						
(e) Geldings						
(f) Goats						
(g) Heifers						
(h) Hogs						
(i) Jacks						
(j) Mares						
(k) Mules						
(l) Oxen						
(m) Pigs						
(n) Ponies						
(o) Rams			50	664.65	50	664.65
(p) Sheep						
(q) Stallions						
(r) Steers						
(s) Other kinds						
Total value		100.00		664.65		764.65

---

[a] Stock shown in these columns should agree with stock purchased as shown on abstracts *A* and *B* quarterly property accounts, with exception of animals purchased for subsistence.

[b] Stock purchased by or for Indians with personal or individual or reimbursable funds, or for issue to Indians with Government funds.

STATISTICAL.

SECTION V.—INDUSTRIES—Continued.

MISCELLANEOUS.

San Juan Indian School.

Crops raised by Indians and value thereof (show each product separately):

	KINDS.	ACREAGE.	UNIT.	YIELD.		VALUE.	
				TOTAL.	PER ACRE.	TOTAL.	PER ACRE.
(a)	Corn	3000	bu.	22000	10 bu	18480	15.00
(b)	Beans	150	lbs.	18000	133-1/3	900	5.33-1/3
(c)	Wheat	250	bu.	3500	8 bu.	4375	16.00
(d)	Alfalfa	1000	tons	2000	2 tons	30000	30.00
(e)	Miscellaneous	2600	lbs.	80000		1600	1.00
(f)							
(g)							
(h)							
(i)							
(j)							
(k)							
(l)							
(m)							
(n)							
(o)							
(p)							
(q)	Total	(a) 7000				(a) 55355	

SUPPLIES AND TRANSPORTATION.	Weight, lbs.	Value.
1. Supplies purchased through warehouses		$27599.40
2. Supplies purchased otherwise by superintendents of schools		22860.45
3. Amount expended for wagon transportation		5032.26

---

a These figures must agree with those reported under queries 30 and 31, respectively, pages 25 and 26.

STATISTICAL.

SECTION V.—INDUSTRIES—Continued.

San Juan Indian School.

San Juan Reservation.

50. Indians engaged in other industries, trades, or professions for themselves (not to include Indians employed by others):

	(1) Number of Indians in each industry.	(2) Quantity produced.	(3) Value of products produced.
(a) Basket making	100	100	$250.00
(b) Beadwork			
(c) Blanket weaving	3000	41000	$320,000.00
(d) Lace making			
(e) Pottery			
(f) Fishing			
(g) Cutting and selling wood and timber	125	500	$3000.00
(h) Others (name them)—			
Total	3225 ~~2725~~		$323250.00

51. Number of able-bodied adult Indians under your jurisdiction who support themselves by their own industry and thrift — entire tribe.

52. Number of able-bodied adult Indians other than above who make an effort at self-support but are not entirely self-supporting by their own industry and thrift — none

(a) Number of these Indians who have sufficient individual Indian moneys or receive annuities sufficient to make up the deficiency for their support and not supplied by their own industry — none

53. Number of able-bodied adult Indians who make no effort at self-support — none

(a) Number of these Indians who have individual Indian moneys or receive annuities sufficient for their support — none

54. Total of Nos. 52 and 53 —

55. Total of Nos. 52 (a) and 53 (a) —

STATISTICAL.

Section V.—Industries—Continued.

San Juan Indian School.

San Juan Reservation.

56. Number of Indians to whom rations were issued and for which no labor was performed (not to include pupils at school):

	Males.		Females.		Total.	
	(1) Adults.	(2) Minors.	(3) Adults.	(4) Minors.	(5) Adults.	(6) Minors.
(a) Able-bodied	No Rations Issued.					
(b) Mentally or physically disabled						
(c) Total						

57. Number of Indians to whom rations were issued in payment for labor performed:

Males.		Females.		Total.	
(1) Adults.	(2) Minors.	(3) Adults.	(4) Minors.	(5) Adults.	(6) Minors.
No Rations Issued.					

58. Number of Indians to whom cash was paid for labor in lieu of rations:

Males.		Females.		Total.	
(1) Adults.	(2) Minors.	(3) Adults.	(4) Minors.	(5) Adults.	(6) Minors.
	None.				

59. Number of Indians to whom miscellaneous supplies were issued and for which no labor was performed (not to include pupils at school):

	Males.		Females.		Total.	
	(1) Adults.	(2) Minors.	(3) Adults.	(4) Minors.	(5) Adults.	(6) Minors.
(a) Able-bodied	No Miscellaneous Supplies Issued.					
(b) Mentally or physically disabled						
(c) Total						

60. Number of Indians to whom miscellaneous supplies were issued in payment for labor performed:

Males.		Females.		Total.	
(1) Adults.	(2) Minors.	(3) Adults.	(4) Minors.	(5) Adults.	(6) Minors.
124				124	

61. Number of Indians to whom cash was paid for labor in lieu of miscellaneous supplies:

Males.		Females.		Total.	
(1) Adults.	(2) Minors.	(3) Adults.	(4) Minors.	(5) Adults.	(6) Minors.
		None.			

STATISTICAL.

SECTION V.—INDUSTRIES—Continued.

San Juan Indian School

San Juan Reservation.

62. Quantity and value of rations issued during the current fiscal year:

Articles.	Unit.	To Indians described in query 56. (1) Quantity.	To Indians described in query 56. (2) Value.	To Indians described in query 57. (3) Quantity.	To Indians described in query 57. (4) Value.
No Rations Issued.			$		$
Total					

63. The amount of cash paid to Indians described in query 58 $

STATISTICAL.

Section V.—Industries—Continued.

San Juan Indian School.

San Juan Reservation.

64. Quantity and value of miscellaneous supplies issued during the current fiscal year:

Articles.	Unit.	To Indians described in query 59.		To Indians described in query 60.	
		(1) Quantity.	(2) Value.	(3) Quantity.	(4) Value.
Scraper	no.		$	1	$ 12.00
Mattocks	No.			54	50.00
plows	mo.			39	411.40
Grub Hoes	No.			20	14.75
Collars	no.			56	185.16
Picks	No.			62	59.00
Harness	Sets			13	398.28
Handles	No.			130	31.50
Alfalfa Seed	Lbs.			585	108.81
Cultivators	No.			8	34.00
Axes	No.			12	11.40
Hay Rakes	No.			7	279.00
Lumber	Feet			861	45.62
Hay Forks	No.			13	15.00
Mowers	No.			5	367.00
Staples	Lbs.			110	6.35
Wagon Sheets	No.			17	97.06
Shovels	No.			47	65.25
Other (Mis.)					338.44
Total					

65. The amount of cash paid to Indians described in query 61 None. $

STATISTICAL.

SECTION V.—INDUSTRIES—Continued.

San Juan Indian School.

San Juan Reservation.

66. Improvements on Indian lands:

Dwellings.	Constructed prior to current fiscal year.				Constructed during current fiscal year.			
	Log.	Frame.	Brick.	Adobe.	Log.	Frame.	Brick.	Adobe.
3 rooms or less Hogans	2500				200			
4 or 5 rooms								
6 rooms or more								
Total	2500				200			
Barns								

67. Number of above dwellings occupied by Indians All

68. Number of above dwellings occupied by lessees None

69. Water supply:

Total sources of water supply existing prior to current fiscal year.				Provided during fiscal year.		Number Indian families having water supply within ¾ mile of—			
Wells.	Improved springs.	Lakes.	Streams.	Wells.	Improved springs.	Wells.	Springs.	Lakes.	Streams.
Unknown. Springs and Streams.									

70. Number sources of water supply contaminated or subject to contamination

71. Orchards:

Number trees now living which were—	Apple.	Peach.	Cherry.	Plum.	Fig.			
Planted current fiscal year								
Planted previous to current fiscal year	1350	1265	65	25				
Total	1350	1265	65	25				

STATISTICAL.

Section VI.—Forestry.

Annual Report 1922
(Year.)

San Juan Indian School.

San Juan Reservation.

1. Estimated forest resources June 30, current fiscal year:

	(1) Acreage.	(2) Board feet.	(3) Stumpage Value per M.	(4) Total value timber.
(a) Allotted lands			$	$
(b) Unallotted lands	12000	50000000	1.25	62500.00
(c) Total	12000	50000000		62500.00

2. Estimated value of timber lands, exclusive of timber, June 30, current fiscal year:

	(1) Acreage.	(2) Value per acre.	(3) Total value.
(a) Allotted lands		$	$
(b) Unallotted lands	12000	1.00	12000.00

(c) Total value timber lands $76500.00

3. Estimated percentages of predominating species:

	(1) Species.	(2) Estimated percentage.		(3) Species.	(4) Estimated percentage.
(a)	White Pine	80%	(d)		
(b)	Cedar	15%	(e)		
(c)	Pinon	5%	(f)		

4. Roads, fences, etc.:

	Built to date.			Needed but not yet built.		
	(1) Number.	(2) Miles.	(3) Total cost.	(1) Number.	(2) Miles.	(3) Estimated cost.
(a) Roads	1	20	$2000			$
(b) Trails						
(c) Fire lines						
(d) Telephone lines				2	60	5000
(e) Fences						
(f) Lookout stations						
(g) Cabins	3		1500			
(h) Stables	2		300			
(i) Corrals						
(j) Total			3800			5000

5. Number of private sawmills on the reservation 0 Total manufactured by them Board feet.
(a) Present value $
6. Number of Government sawmills on reservation 1 Present value $2500.00
(a) Production for current year (not in value):
Lumber Shingles Lath
Total value all products $
7. Number of employees in forestry work
(a) Total cost of operation for one year $

STATISTICAL.

Section VI.—Forestry—Continued.

San Juan Indian School.

San Juan Reservation.

8. Total amount of timber cut during the current fiscal year:

	(1) Amount.	(2) Stumpage value.		(3) Amount.	(4) Stumpage value.
(A) Under contract from allotted lands—			(B) Under contract from unallotted lands—		
(a) By Indians—					
Number feet B. M		$			$
Number poles					
Number fence posts					
Cords firewood					
Cords pulp wood					
(b) By other persons—					
Number feet B. M					
Number poles					
Number fence posts					
Cords firewood					
Cords pulp wood					
(C) Under permit from allotted lands—			(D) Under permit from unallotted lands—		
(a) By Indians—					
Number feet B. M					
Number poles					
Number fence posts					
Cords firewood					
Cords pulp wood					
(b) By other persons—					
Number feet B. M					
Number poles					
Number fence posts					
Cords firewood					
Cords pulp wood					
(E) By Government from unallotted lands—			(E) By Government from unallotted lands—		
(a) For use—			(b) For sale—		
Number feet B. M					
Number poles					
Number fence posts					
Cords firewood					
Cords pulp wood					

9. The relation of the existing local force, for handling all classes of business and for fire protection, is one man to ______ acres of forest.

10. Number of forest users and others available when called upon to help in case of fire 250

STATISTICAL.

SECTION VI.—FORESTRY—Continued.

San Juan Indian School.

San Juan Reservation.

Fire Report:

No Fires During the Year.

	Class and number.			
	A.[a]	B.[b]	C.[c]	Total.
11. Fires originating on unallotted lands				
12. Fires originating on allotted lands inside of reservation boundaries				
13. Fires originating on allotted lands outside of reservation boundaries				
14. Fires originating outside of reservation boundaries and on non-Indian lands				
Total number of fires				

	Railroad.	Lightning.	Incendiary.	Brush burning.	Campers.	Sawmills.	Unknown.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
15. Causes of all fires reported									

16. Damage from all fires:

Location of fires.	Area burned over.			Damage to timber, reproduction, and forage.[d]				
	Timbered.	Open.	Total.	Timber destroyed or damaged.		Reproduction value.	Forage value.	Total value.
				M B. F.	Value.			
	Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*					
On unallotted lands					$	$	$	$
On allotted lands inside of reservation boundaries								
On allotted lands outside of reservation boundaries								
Total								

17. Cost of fighting all fires:

Division of cost.	Temporary labor.	Guard and ranger labor.	Tools, supplies, transportation, etc.	Total cost.	Value of cooperation.
On unallotted lands	$	$	$	$	$
On allotted lands					
Total					

---

[a] Under Class A include camp fires and other small fires covering not more than a few square rods.
[b] Under Class B include small forest fires extinguished without special expense and covering generally not over 5 acres.
[c] Under Class C include large fires requiring extra help and expense.
[d] The amount and value of damaged cordwood may be included with the timber on a ratio of 1 cord=500 B. F.

STATISTICAL.

Section VII.—Irrigation.

Annual Report ________ (Year.)

San Juan Indian School.

San Juan Reservation.

(For Reservations West of 100th Meridian.)

1. Give data regarding irrigable area of your reservation as outlined below:

	(1) Allotted land (acres).	(2) Unallotted land (acres).	(3) School land (acres).	(4) Agency land (acres).	(5) Total (acres).
(a) Total area susceptible of irrigation and for which there is apparent water supply, including that under project		13820	264	100	14184
(b) Area under projects approved or investigated		13820	264	100	[a] 14184
(c) Area under other possible projects					[a]
(d) Area brought within service of ditches during the year					
(e) Total area within service of ditches June 30		13820	264	100	14184
(f) Irrigated area leased					
(g) Area irrigated land cultivated by Indians during year		7000			7000
(h) Irrigated area owned by whites					
(i) Number of Indians cultivating irrigated land		1400			1400
(j) Irrigable area leased					
(k) Irrigable area sold					

(l) Number of allotments under ditch June 30, current fiscal year ________

(m) Number of allotments sold, under ditch June 30, current fiscal year ________

(n) Number of Indians benefited by irrigation (exclusive of wages) 2000

2. Miles of ditches on reservation:

(a) Main 15

(b) Lateral 23

(c) Total 38

---

[a] Sum of these figures must equal total area susceptible of irrigation, column (5), query 1 (a).

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STATISTICAL.

Section VII.—Irrigation—Continued.

San Juan Indian School.

San Juan Reservation.

3. Number of irrigation structures on reservation:

Kinds.	(1) Concrete.	(2) Masonry.	(3) Timber.	(4) Earth.	(5) Steel.	(6) Total.
Diversion dams						
Storage dams				4		4
Total dams				4		4
Headgates	1		11			12
Drops			4			4
Chutes						
Flumes					4	4
Checks						
Waste gates	6		2			8
Division boxes						
Bridges			7			7
Culverts						
Siphons						

4. What is the rainfall in inches on your reservation? No record.

	Inches.		Inches.
(a) January		(g) July	
(b) February		(h) August	
(c) March		(i) September	
(d) April		(j) October	
(e) May		(k) November	
(f) June		(l) December	

(m) Total for year Not sufficient for crops or range.

5. Acreage and value of crops raised on irrigated lands:

	By Indians.		By Whites.	
	(1) Acreage.	(2) Value of product.	(1) Acreage.	(2) Value of product.
(a) Allotted land		a$		$
(b) Unallotted land	7000	a 55355.		
(c) School land	264	7420.02		
(d) Agency land	100	2750.		
(e) Total all lands		65525.02		

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a This sum is the value of products raised by irrigation, and should never exceed the value reported in query 31, page 26.

STATISTICAL.

Section VIII.—Sales.

Annual Report 1922
(Year.)

San Juan Indian School.
San Juan Reservation.

1. Total number of Indians under your supervision [a] 7000 est.

(a) Total number of these Indians who have no allotted or inherited lands under governmental control and who have received their pro rata shares of all the trust funds of the tribes and their individual Indian moneys (this not to include those Indians who have never received allotments)

(b) Total number of Indians remaining under Federal jurisdiction (which should be No. 1 (a) subtracted from No. 1) 7000 est.

2. Total number of patents in fee issued to June 30, current fiscal year:

	(1) Number.	(2) Acreage.
(a) For original allotments None		
(b) For inherited lands None		
(c) Total		

3. Total number of patents in fee issued during fiscal year:

(a) For original allotments None		
(b) For inherited lands None		
(c) Total		

4. Number of Indians who have received patents in fee for their entire allotment None

(a) Acreage thereof

(b) Number of these Indians who have disposed of all their inherited lands or have not fallen heir to any

5. Total acreage sold to June 30, current fiscal year:

	(1) Acreage.	(2) Amount received.
(a) Allotted land No Sales		$
(b) Unallotted land No Sales		
(c) Total		

6. Total acreage sold during current fiscal year:

	(1) Acreage.	(2) Amount received.
(a) Allotted land No Sales		$
(b) Unallotted land No Sales		
(c) Total		

7. Living unallotted Indians under your supervision [b] 7000 est.

8. Living allotted Indians who have not received patents in fee for any part of their allotments No Allotments

9. Living allotted Indians who have received patents in fee for only part of their allotments No Allmotments.

---

[a] These figures must agree with those reported in column (9), query 9 (1), page 16.
[b] The number of Indians unallotted and allotted should agree with those in query 1 (e), page 15.

Section VIII.—Sales—Continued.

Annual Report 1922 (Year.)

San Juan Indian School.

San Juan Reservation.

10. Number of Indians who now have patents in fee for part or entire allotment None

(a) Acreage thereof

(b) Value thereof $

11. Living allotted Indians who have received patents in fee for their entire allotment None

12. Total number living allotted Indians None [a]

13. Total all living Indians under your supervision [b] 7000 est.

Section IX.—Records.

1. Give a statement showing area and description of all lands on the reservation reserved during current year for any purpose, date reserved, authority for reservation, organization for whom reserved, purpose of reservation, description of the land by legal subdivisions, sections, etc., and the area thereof.

(1) Date reserved.	(2) Authority for reservation.	(3) Organization.	(4) Purpose.	(5) Description.	(6) Area.	(7) Value.

None.

2. Town sites on reservation established to date:

(1) Date of establishment.	(2) Authority for establishment.	(3) Description.	(4) Area.

None.

---

[a] The number of Indians unallotted and allotted should agree with those in query 1 (e), page 15.

[b] These figures must agree with those reported in column (9), query 9 (i), page 16.

STATISTICAL.

Section X.—Government Property.

Annual Report 1922 (Year.)

San Juan Indian School.

San Juan Reservation.

Property Under Your Jurisdiction Belonging to the United States.

1. School property:

Name or number of school San Juan

(List each school separately, for which extra sheets are sent, and letter the succeeding sheets a, b, c, etc.)

		Total value.
(a) School lands— [a] 210 acres; valued at $ 100 per acre		[a] $ 21,000
(b) Buildings— 25 number of buildings at total value of	$142,000.	
(c) Heating and power plants— 4 separate plants, supplying 4 buildings	2,000.	
(d) Lighting system (kind Acetylene)	200.	
(e) Water system (kind Reservoir)	4,000.	
(f) Sewer system (kind Pipe line)	5,000.	
(g) Total value of items b, c, d, e, and f (same must agree with the figures reported by you on Forms 5-366 and 5-366*a*)		153,200.00
(h) Value of furniture and fixtures		5,000.00
(i) Value of supplies on hand or in storehouse		14,000.00
(j) Value of equipment for industrial education, in shops, laundries, etc		2,000.00
(k) Value of live stock		[b] 10,925.76
(l) Value of agricultural implements		3,590.00
(m) Value of tools and implements of other kinds		500.00
(n) Value of miscellaneous property		1,000.00
(o) Total value of all property belonging to this school (total of items a, g, h, i, j, k, l, m, and n)		211,215.76

---

[a] The total acreage and value of school lands in queries 1, pages 46 and 46 lettered, must agree with figures reported in columns (1) and (3), query 11 (n), page 17.

[b] The total value of stock in queries (k), pages 46 and 46 lettered, must agree with value reported in column 4, query 44, page 29.

46 a (Letter.)

STATISTICAL.

Section X.—Government Property.

Annual Report 1922 (Year.)

San Juan Indian School.

San Juan Reservation.

Property Under Your Jurisdiction Belonging to the United States.

1. School property:

Name or number of school Toadlena

(List each school separately, for which extra sheets are sent, and letter the succeeding sheets a, b, c, etc.)

		Total value.
(a) School lands— [a] 54 acres; valued at $100 per acre		[a] $5400.00
(b) Buildings— 8 number of buildings at total value of	$125,597.70	
(c) Heating and power plants— 1 separate plants, supplying 8 buildings	8,000.00	
(d) Lighting system (kind Kerosene lamps)		
(e) Water system (kind Gravity flow)	7,190.23	
(f) Sewer system (kind Pipeline)	7,190.23	
(g) Total value of items b, c, d, e, and f (same must agree with the figures reported by you on Forms 5-366 and 5-366*a*)		147,978.16
(h) Value of furniture and fixtures		2,600.00
(i) Value of supplies on hand or in storehouse		10,000.00
(j) Value of equipment for industrial education, in shops, laundries, etc.		100.00
(k) Value of live stock		[b] 600.00
(l) Value of agricultural implements		250.00
(m) Value of tools and implements of other kinds		200.00
(n) Value of miscellaneous property		100.00
(o) Total value of all property belonging to this school (total of items a, g, h, i, j, k, l, m, and n)		167,228.16

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[a] The total acreage and value of school lands in queries 1, pages 46 and 46 lettered, must agree with figures reported in columns (1) and (3), query 11 (n), page 17.

[b] The total value of stock in queries (k), pages 46 and 46 lettered, must agree with value reported in column 4, query 44, page 29.

STATISTICAL.

SECTION X.—GOVERNMENT PROPERTY—Continued.

San Juan Indian School.

San Juan Reservation.

2. Agency property:

(a) Agency lands—

Total value.

[a] 100 acres; valued at $ 100 per acre [a] $ 10,000

(b) Buildings—

39 number of buildings at total value of $ 31050.

(c) Heating and power plants—

1 separate plants, supplying 1 buildings 1000.

(d) Lighting system (kind Acetylene&lamps) 50.

(e) Water system (kind Extension school system) 300.

(f) Sewer system (kind " " ") 300.

(g) Total value of items b, c, d, e, and f (same must agree with the figures reported by you on Forms 5-366 and 5-366*a*) 32700.00

(h) Value of furniture and fixtures 1500.00

(i) Value of supplies on hand or in storehouse 3000.00

(j) Value of equipment for industrial education, in shops, laundries, etc

(k) Value of live stock [b] 600.00

(l) Value of agricultural implements 1000.00

(m) Value of tools and implements of other kinds 5180.00

(n) Value of miscellaneous property 250.00

(o) Total value of all property belonging to this agency (total of items a, g, h, i, j, k, l, m, and n) 54230.00

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[a] These figures must agree with those reported in columns (1) and (3), query 12 (n), page 18.

[b] These figures must agree with those reported in column (2), query 44, page 29.

STATISTICAL.

SECTION X.—DISTRIBUTION OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.[a]

San Juan Indian School.

San Juan Reservation.

3. Administration (whatever is not classed under Health, Industries, and School):

		Total value.
(a) Lands used for administration purposes— 7 acres; valued at $100 per acre		$700.00
(b) Buildings— 18 number of buildings at total value of	$4000.00	
(c) Heating and power plants— stoves separate plants, supplying buildings		
(d) Lighting system (kind Kerosene lamps)		
(e) Water system (kind extension school system)		
(f) Sewer system (kind extension school system)		
(g) Total value of items b, c, d, e, and f		4000.00
(h) Value of furniture and fixtures		300.00
(i) Value of supplies on hand or in storehouse[b]		2000.00
(j) Value of live stock		400.00
(k) Value of vehicles		1200000
(l) Value of miscellaneous property		50.00
(m) Total value of all property used for administration purposes (total of items a, g, h, i, j, k, and l)		8650.00

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[a] The total of all property reported on these six pages should equal that reported on pages 46, 46 lettered, and 47.
[b] Exclusive of supplies in school storerooms or storehouses.

STATISTICAL.

Section X.—Distribution of Government Property—Continued.

San Juan Indian School.

San Juan Reservation.

		Total value.
4. Health property:		
(a) Building sites: 2 acres; valued at $ 100 per acre		$ 200.00
(b) Buildings— 8 number of buildings at total value of	$ 21000.00	
(c) Heating and power plants— 2 separate plants, supplying 2 buildings	1000.00	
(d) Lighting system (kind attached school system)	50.00	
(e) Water system (kind " " ")	300.00	
(f) Sewer system (kind " " ")	300.00	
(g) Total value of items b, c, d, e, and f		22650.00
(h) Value of furniture and fixtures		800.00
(i) Value of drugs and medical supplies on hand		1000.00
(j) Value of live stock		400.00
(k) Value of surgical instruments		900.00
(l) Value of vehicles		480.00
(m) Value of miscellaneous property		50.00
(n) Total value of all property used for health purposes, a, g, h, i, j, k, l, and m		26480.00

STATISTICAL.

SECTION X.—DISTRIBUTION OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY—Continued.

San Juan Indian School.

San Juan Reservation.

5. Industries:
  (1) Allotting[a]—
    (a) Value of camp outfit No Alloting Property. $
    (b) Value of surveying instruments
    (c) Value of furniture and fixtures
    (d) Value of live stock
    (e) Value of wagons and vehicles
    (f) Value of tools and implements
    (g) Value of miscellaneous property
    (h) Total value of all property used for allotting service
  (2) Irrigation[b]—
    (a) Buildings—
      None. number of buildings at total value of $
    (b) Value of inventory
      1. Supplies on hand $
      2. Material (lumber, cement, etc.)
      3. Equipment (plows, drills, machinery, etc.)
    (c) Value of telephone equipment
    (d) Value of miscellaneous property
    (e) Total value of property used for irrigation

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[a] If data are not available, procure same from allotting agent on reservation.
[b] If data are not available, procure same from engineer in charge of project.

STATISTICAL.

SECTION X.—DISTRIBUTION OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY—Continued.

San Juan Indian School.

San Juan Reservation.

5. Industries—Continued:
  (3) Farming—
    (a) Farm lands— 3 farmstations
    90 acres; valued at $ 100 per acre — Total value. $ 9000
    (b) Buildings—
    7 number of buildings at total value of $ 4450
    (c) Heating and power plants[a]— stoves
    separate plants, supplying buildings
    (d) Lighting system [a] (kind kerosene lamps)
    (e) Water system [a] (kind None)
    (f) Sewer system [a] (kind None)
    (g) Total value of items b, c, d, e, and f — 4450
    (h) Value of furniture and fixtures — 300
    (i) Value of live stock — 1200
    (j) Value of agricultural implements — 1000
    (k) Value of tools and implements of other kinds — 100
    (l) Value of miscellaneous property — 50
    (m) Total value of all property used for farm purposes (total of items a, g, h, i, j, k, and l) — 15100

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[a] If additional to general agency system.

STATISTICAL.

Section X.—Distribution of Government Property—Continued.

San Juan Indian School.

San Juan Reservation.

5. Industries—Continued.

(4) Forestry—

	Total value.
(a) Lands used for forestry quarters, cabins, etc., 1 acres; valued at $100 per acre	$100
(b) Buildings— 4 number of buildings at total value of $1600	
(c) Heating and power plants [a]— stoves separate plants, supplying buildings	
(d) Lighting system [a] (kind Kerosene lamps)	
(e) Water system [a] (kind None)	
(f) Sewer system [a] (kind None)	
(g) Total value of items b, c, d, e, and f	1600
(h) Value of furniture and fixtures	100
(i) Value of live stock	
(j) Value of surveying outfit	
(k) Value of telephone equipment	
(l) Value of miscellaneous property	100
(m) Value of sawmill plants	2500
(n) Total value of property used for forestry purposes (total of items a, g, h, i, j, k, l, and m)	$4400

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[a] If additional to general agency system.

STATISTICAL.

Section X.—Distribution of Government Property [a]—Continued.

San Juan Indian School.

San Juan Reservation.

6. School property:

		Total value.
(a) School lands— 264 acres; valued at $ 100 per acre		$ 26,400.00
(b) Buildings— 33 number of buildings at total value of	$ 267597.70	
(c) Heating and power plants— 5 separate plants, supplying 12 buildings	10000.00	
(d) Lighting system (kind Acetylene)	200.00	
(e) Water system (kind Reservoir & gravity)	11190.23	
(f) Sewer system (kind Pipeline)	12190.23	
(g) Total value of items b, c, d, e, and f		301,178.16
(h) Value of furniture and fixtures (not included under j)		7,600.00
(i) Value of supplies on hand or in storerooms or in school storehouses		24,000.00
(j) Value of equipment for industrial education in shops, laundries, etc		2,100.00
(k) Value of live stock		11,525.76
(l) Value of agricultural implements in use		3,840.00
(m) Value of tools and implements (not already given)		700.00
(n) Value of miscellaneous property (not already given)		1,100.00
(o) Total value of all property belonging to this school (total of items a, g, h, i, j, k, l, m, and n)		378,443.92

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[a] The total of all property reported on these six pages, should equal that reported on pages 46, 46 lettered, and 47.

STATISTICAL.

Section X.—Distribution of Indians' Property.

San Juan Indian School.

San Juan Reservation.

Property Under Your Jurisdiction Belonging to Indians.

7. Property belonging to tribe as a whole:

(a) Acreage of unallotted lands (see query 14 (n), page 19)	3765820	
(b) Average value per acre, excluding timber thereon	$ 1.11	
(c) Total value of unallotted lands, excluding timber thereon and including minerals		a$ 4205500.00
(d) Estimated stand of timber on tribal lands (see query 1 (b), page 39)	50000000 bd. ft.	
(e) Estimated value per M (see query 1 (b), page 39)	$ 1.25	
(f) Total estimated value of timber on unallotted lands (see query 1 (b), page 39)		a 62500.00
(g) Tribal funds in Treasury (superintendents are not to fill in this space)		
(h) Value of live stock belonging to tribe as a whole (see query 45 (B), page 30)		
(i) Value of other property belonging to tribe		
(j) Total value, tribal property		4268000.00

8. Property belonging to individual Indians:

(a) Total acreage of allotted lands (see query 13 (n), page 19)		
(b) Average value per acre, excluding timber thereon	$	
(c) Total value of allotted lands, excluding timber thereon and including minerals		b
(d) Estimated stand of timber on allotted lands (see query 1 (a), page 39)	bd. ft.	
(e) Average value of timber on allotted lands per M (see query 1 (a), page 39)	$	
(f) Total value of timber on allotted lands (see query 1 (a), page 39)		b
(g) Individual Indian moneys in banks and in hands of disbursing officers, etc		c
(h) Estimated value of Indian homes, barns, corrals, etc		15000
(i) Estimated value of furniture in Indian homes		5000
(j) Estimated value of tools, agricultural implements, etc		15000
(k) Estimated value of wagons, vehicles, etc		18000
(l) Estimated value of live stock, poultry, etc. (see query 45 (A), page 30)		1214650
(m) Value of other property		25000
(n) Total value individual Indian property		1267650

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a Sum of these figures must equal total value unallotted lands reported, query 14 (n), page 19.

b Sum of these figures must equal total value allotted lands reported, query 13 (n), page 19.

c These figures must agree with those submitted in account for fourth quarter of the fiscal year, exclusive of "Special deposits."

STATISTICAL.

Section X.—Distribution of Taxable Indian Property.

San Juan Indian School.

San Juan Reservation.

9. Indians whose property is subject to taxation:

Name.	Valuation of taxable property.		Amount taxes assessed.
	Real.	Personal.	
None.	$	$	$

STATISTICAL.

SECTION XI.—EMPLOYMENT.

San Juan Indian School.
San Juan Reservation.

1. Indians employed by the Government as regular employees:

Positions.	Males employed.			Females employed.			Total.	
	Number.	Salaries or wages.	Earnings.	Number.	Salaries or wages.	Earnings.	Number.	Earnings.
Assistant Clerk		$	$	1	$ 900	$ 1140	1	$ 1140
Cook				1	600	840	1	840
Cook				1	300	480	1	480
Laundress				1	600	840	1	840
Matron				1	660	900	1	900
Laborer	1	720	960				1	960
Judges	2	84	268.80				2	268.80
Watchman	1	540	780				1	780
Laborer	1	600	840				1	840
Stableman	1	480	720				1	720
Chief of Police	1	480	720				1	720
Privates	3	300	1440				3	1440
Privates	8	240	3360				8	3360
Carpenter	1	720	960				1	960
Teamsters	3	400	1920				3	1920
Laborers	3	400	1920				3	1920
Steamstress				1	600	840	1	840
Assistant Carpenters	2	400	1280				2	1280
Assistant				1	180	288	1	288
Assistants				3	300	1440	3	1440
Laborer				1	300	480	3	480
Total	27	$5364.	15168.80	11	4440.	7248.	38	$22416.80

STATISTICAL.

Section XI.—Employment—Continued.

San Juan Indian School.

San Juan Reservation.

2. Indians employed by the Government as irregular employees:

Character of work.	Males employed.			Females employed.			Total.	
	Number.	Salaries or wages.	Earnings.	Number.	Salaries or wages.	Earnings.	Number.	Earnings.
Construction and repair of buildings	250	5.00 2.00 $1.50	$9082.		$	$	250	$9082.00
Roads and bridges	275	5.00 2.50 1.50	3336.75				275	3336.75
Irrigation work								
Forest work								
Allotting work								
Farming	15	1.50 1.00	579.60				15	579.60
Domestics				6	1.00 1.50	167.40	6	167.40
Miscellaneous	35	1.50 2.50 5.00	1404.00	1	1.50	32.00	36	1436.00
~~[illegible]~~	~~5~~							
Total	575		14402.35	7		199.40	582	14601.75

STATISTICAL.

Section XI.—Employment—Continued.

San Juan Indian School.

San Juan Reservation.

3. Adult Indians employed by private parties:

Character of work.	Males employed.			Females employed.			Total.	
	Number.	Salaries or wages.	Earnings.	Number.	Salaries or wages.	Earnings.	Number.	Earnings.
Agricultural	30	$	$ 9000		$	$	30	$ 9000
Stock raising	30		9000				30	9000
Forestry								
Construction work	80		12800				80	12800
Railroad work	20		4000				20	4000
Clerks								
Domestics								
Miscellaneous (name)								
Freighting	30		6000				30	6000
Smelter	15		7500				15	7500
The above is a conservative estimate.								
Total	205		48300				205	48300

STATISTICAL.

Section XI.—Employment—Continued.

San Juan Indian School.

San Juan Reservation.

4. Outing pupils and minor Indians employed by private parties:

Character of work.	Males employed.			Females employed.			Total.	
	Number.	Salaries or wages.	Earnings.	Number.	Salaries or wages.	Earnings.	Number.	Earnings.
Agricultural		$	$		$	$		$
Stock raising								
Forestry								
Construction work								
Railroad work								
Clerks								
Domestics				7		1120	7	1120
Miscellaneous (name)								
Chore boys,	2		240				2	240
Rates of wages differ.								
Total	2		240	7		1120	9	1360

SAN JUAN.
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NARRATIVE

5—1142

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
UNITED STATES INDIAN FIELD SERVICE

OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
RECEIVED
DEC 17 1923

Annual Report.

San Juan Agency,
Shiprock, N. M.,
December 10th 1923.

Commissioner of Indian Affairs,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:-

I desire to advise that the Narrative Section of the Annual Report due June 30th last will be transmitted within the next week.

Respedtfully,

A H Kneale
Superintendent.

NARRATIVE SECTION

Annual Report, 1923 San Juan School,
Section 1. Law and Order.

The quarters at both the Shiprock and Toadlena Schools are inadequate and have been during the whole of the year just passed. At times it has been necessary to assign rooms to Government people entitled to them in the cottage of the Superintendent at Shiprock and the Principal at Toadlena. At Toadlena it is contemplated increasing quarters by putting a second story on the present employees' home. This would add about ten rooms and can be done at a very moderate cost, as the sewer, water, lights and heat are all installed in the building now and need only be extended to the second story. The second story would be wood and material can be sawed right there. This addition would provide ample quarters for all the employees needed in a school of this size. At this time some of the employees are using rooms as quarters which will be required for other purposes in the near future.

There will need to be a material increase in quarters at the Shiprock school to take care of the employees when the school is enlarged. The plans as drawn provide for only eight additional rooms which will not be sufficient to take care of the additional employees called for by the increased capacity. There can be a number of additional rooms provided over the kitchen and dining rooms of the Mess hall and this should be done by all means. The roof has to come off anyway and the wall raised two feet and six feet more wall would make rooms of comfort. This matter has been discussed with Superintendent of Construction, Smoot, who says the plan is feasible if decided on in time, and that it would provide quarters cheaper than any e other way. Another house or two should be built for families and one house should be built on the Mesa, so some one could live up there on the farm as a protection against tresspassers and tresspassing stock.

All the houses and cottages at the agency are well built, neat and comfortable and such as any person might be proud to own.

A new boiler was installed in the power house during the year. A new smoke stack was put up and both boilers connected to it by a breeching. This breeching does away with one smoke stack at this plant. The older boiler was blistered on account of using muddy water. This blister was cut out, a patch put on which makes this boiler almost as good as new. We are indebted to Mr. Odenbaugh for this great saving. He was working with the well-drilling crew and agreed to do the riveting work for us. As he is a boiler-maker by trade, we got a good job for the cost of the material--some $150.00 in all--including an electric drill. The electric light plant was fully installed and placed in use for the opening of the school year. The electric plant at the Toadlena school was also placed in use early in the school term. The installation of lights at both schools made night study and other school work possible, which had had to be greatly curtailed or eliminated prior to this school year.

During the latter end of the period, the bondsmen for the contractors for the water well completed the contract and brought in an artesian well, which it is hoped will settle the water question. The drilling was long drawn out for various reasons--mostly poor material and lack of men, who understood well drilling. The well is 1200 feet deep; water was struck at 1130 feet. It came in about 1000 gallons an hour and thus far does not seem to have increased or diminished in capacity. The water is soft and carries a strong sulphur odor and taste. Samples were furnished Supervising Engineer Robinson for analysis, but the report has not been received. An order has been placed for some material needed to connect this well to the water system and as soon as it arrives the work will be done. There is thought to be enough pressure in the well to eliminate the necessity of pumping. The only question seems to be as to whether there will be enough water for the plant and especially after the school is enlarged.

During the year some laundry equipment was received for the Toadlena School and was installed by the regular employees. There needs to be quite a lot more equipment before this can be called a complete laundry. A washer and an extractor are the principal items installed but they have been a great help. There is a great deal of wind at this school, much of it very strong, and an approved, workable dryer of greater capacity than the size of the school would indicate, should be installed as soon as possible. A mangle is also needed.

The Episcopal Church installed two missionary workers at Aneth in December. We gave them the use of the old mission house down there. Miss Parmalee was formerly in Mission work among Indians in Alaska and has no fears but that she can make it go down there in time. Miss Ross, her co-worker, is a school teacher. Miss Parmalee was engaged in teaching in Colorado when she went down to Aneth. Their plans call for a small school at this point as soon as funds will permit. We have offered them the use of the building for this purpose. We are glad to have these buildings put to some use and have responsible people occupy them. It is to be hoped that this work will become permanent, and increase so as to have a small school here, and some form of medical work. This is a very isolated community and needs some such influence very much. The opportunity here is great, and it is hoped this organization will be able to find the right kind of workers and the funds to carry on the work. It is their first venture on the reservation proper, though they have maintained a hospital for Navajos just east of the reservation line, near Farmington for a number of years and done much good work.

We have sufficient positions allowed to carry on our schools and the work at the agency. Nearly all of them are filled with regualr civil service employees. Two teachers positions--one for each school--have been allowed and will be filled at the beginning of the next school year. One other mechanical position would be a good thing for the Toadlena school until several odds and ends can be brought up. There were a number of unfinished construction jobs when we had to stop work out there - up-stairs toilets not installed. Some painting not done. It was thought the carpenter would be able to do these jobs, but it has been found that he had his hands more than full keeping up the heating and lighting plant and the sewer and water systems. A good man for a year would bring this work up to date. It should be done. Out on the reservation, two more Farmer positions should be allowed and three or four could be used to great advantage. At least, one more physician is needed if the right kind of a man could be found to go when he is needed., One Farmer is needed at Tes Nos Pos and one at Mexican Water. A physician should be provided for the west end of the reservation to be stationed either at Kit Seal or Mexican Water. Quarters would have to be provided for all of these men but stone or adobe construction would not be costly. The traders stores at all these places are housed in buildings of such construction and the two mission residences at Tes Nos Pos are of adobe construction and are very comfortable and rather attractive in appearance. A Farmer is needed at Tees Nos Pos to finish out this community. There is a store here and a mission. There is a settled community of Indians here who are good farmers and stockmen and most of them in reasonably good financial condition, while some of them are among the wealthiest members of the tribe. They own improved cattle and are coming fine in up-breeding of sheep. But they are an unlawful set, and have a great deal of trouble among themselves, Two or three times during the year we have had to send in a Farmer and half the Police force and both Judges to get them straightened out. A good many of the cases do not amount to much when they are gone into, but they get the people badly steamed up until after they are gone into and worked out by some inside people. These cases are mostly of the "gossip" order at their inception, but morals are at about as low an ebb in this community as any on the reservation. The right kind of a Farmer could do away with most of these troubles by being on the ground all the time, and handling the cases before they grow into something big. This can be made into a pretty nice community but the Indians can't do it themselves. They must have help. This is one of the places where we are considering placing a summer camp school. Another Farmer should be stationed at Mexican Water. This station would c cover a large territory in the northwest corner of the reservation and south of the San Juan River. The Indians in that part of the reservation are the poorest of any on the reservation, and the most ignorant, and backward. They are full of superstition and the medicine men rules even the one policeman, we are able to place down there. I know of only two or three ex-pupils living down there. The population is so backward that the pupils who leave school with much enlightenment will not live in their old homes, but seek work on the outside. Nothing has ever been done for these people on the ground. The only white person in miles of them is the licensed trader and he cannot do much when they break out in some superstitious practice. He generally reports such cases to us. Not even a missionary has invaded this part of the reservation. What stock they own is of the poorest grade-and last year we were able to place but ten improved rams in this whole country. The poorest grade of wool on the whole reservation comes from the Mexican Water Store. The right kind of a Farmer could do wonders for this community, and it should have the first call-if only one man can be allowed, he should be sent to Mexican Water. If a third Farmer could be provided, he should be stationed at Toadlena. When he could be quartered in the Sawyer's house at the mill. Dr. Snoddy makes trips to Aneth once a week and gives attention to such sick as come to him. While this service is better than no medical service it is unsatisfactory to the Indians. Trachoma is common there and needs a man there for a long time to clean it up. A regular man could do a great work there. But a weekly visit of a few hours duration can do nothing in Trachoma and similar ailments.

We have had two cases during the period which have been turned over to the United States Courts for action. Both are rape cases in which the victims are the daughters of the criminal's wife. Victims of their step-fathers. There are other cases of this nature where the age of the girl makes it impossible to prosecute. One of these cases was in Arizona and the victim is now a pupil in the Phoenix School. Supt. Brown was advised of the full particulars of the case and layed it before the United States Attorney in February. So far we have had no word of any action by him and the prisoner has been paroled from the guard-house to work for himself. The United States Attorney for New Mexico let the other case get by the April grand jury by an oversight. It will go before the September grand Jury and a sure penalty is looked for, as the case is a very revolting one--so much so that the Indians in that locality approve of the prosecution. We are trying to make the Indians understand that this form of crimes will be severely dealt with in all cases. There have been the usual class of cases in the Court of Indian offenses and there has been but few days during the period when the guard-house did not have one or more prisoners. One of the needed things here is some place to confine women prisoners. Most of them escape punishment because we have no place to imprison them, and the Indians justly complain that they escape while the man is punished. Most of the cases in which women figure are of the domestic relations class--adultery, polygamy and the like. There is no other court in which they can be punished at all, and when they escape us they go free. Congress should be urged to give us some law by which this class of cases can be adequately punished. It will not be possible to keep this class of offenses down until there is some law more severe than 90 days in an agency guard house with Indian police as jailors, who sympathize with the prisoner. With a Federal law it would be possible to greatly improve the moral conditions of these people and break up polygamy and prevent young girls from becoming the victims of their mother's husbands, or the husband of an older sister. But little real improvement can be made until Congress does give us the law. There should also be a Federal marriage law applicable to reservations. Marriage by tribal custom should no longer be recognized. While the Navajos have a ceremonial form of marriage, it is used less and less each year, and the marriage status is assumed simply by living together. On this reservation no attempt is made to have "reservation Indians" comply with the State law regarding marriage. In cases where one or both parties are ex-pupils a strong effort is made to have them comply with such laws. For this purpose they are assumed to reside in Shiprock and the license is issued by the New Mexico authorities. Where the young people come through clean, it has been and is the plan to make their wedding an event in their lives and so popular and attractive that others will desire to be married from the school. The ceremony is performed in the school chapel by the local missionary with the stage decorated profusely with plants and flowers, the couple attended by groomsman and bridesmaid, flower girls, music and the ceremony followed by a reception and dance with refreshments. An extra effort is made to have the parents of the couple present. During the period, four such weddings have taken place, both parties in each case being former pupils.

All Indians dance. It is more universal with them than White people. It has various functions and meanings with the various tribes. The social element is present in nearly all of them. With some tribes the social element predominates, no matter what the dance may have meant at an earlier time. The Navajo is not unlike the other tribes and indulges in the dance to some extent. His dance has now more or less a religious tinge in order to save it from interferance. The usual Navajo dance is termed a "Sing". Most of them are given to cure the sick. The Medicine men conduct them--he is thus both the priest and the physician. The prominence and wealth of the patients has a good deal to do with the elaborateness of the event.

Where wealthy men put on a "Sing" a number of medicine men take part and during some days of the proceedings as many as 3000 people are present. Poor people are present. The most Elaborate affair of the Navajo is the "Fire Dance." Only the very wealthy can indulge in it. None have been held during the past period, and only three during the past six years or more. The Yei-Ba-Chai comes next in importance and is rather freguent. Women take no part in either of these dance other than as patients. In fact, the men take but little part in them other than as spectators unless they are medicine men or helpers. The "Squaw Dance" is the only one in which the women participate, and which seems to be entirely social in its nature. This is a three day affair. The women receive pay for dancing --the usual fee 10 cents per dance, but the sport who is flush will frequently raise the fee to 25 cents or more, and the popular girls receive the higher fees and dance the most times. While none of the Navajo dances are unmoral in themselves, or given as a cover to unmoral practices, the "Squaw Dance" leaves much to be desired from the moral point of view. Some effort has been made to curtail the number of "Sings" and our five year industrial programme made recommendations along this line, which it is believed will accomplish the result, if approved by the office. It already had the approval of the Farmers, most of the Traders and the missionaries. In order to rid the reservation of the "Sing" and the medicine man we must be able to furnish the Indian with some things to take the place of the social feature of the dance and must give him adequate medical facilities to cure his ills. This will be a work of a good many years. It can not be done near as fast as our good friends, the missionaries think and want it done. Changing the religion of the people is a slow process, and there will be left a lot of the old belief over after when it is thought the change is complete. The change must come with the new generation. An Indian is no hypocrite, and what he does he allows his children to do. So the children and pupils are allowed to witness all "Sings". We usually grant vacation leave to pupils with the understanding that pupils are not to attend any "Sing" while away from the school. It is being considered making the attendance of our educated employees at "Sings" a matter of grave enough importance to separate them from the payroll. Most of them claim not to believe in the mysteries and superstitions of the medicine man--and as a fact, do not--yet attendance has its effect on them and is noticeable for days after. It is the purpose to prevent, if possible, a new generation of medicine men. Whenever a medicine bag is taken away from a young man, it is destroyed. When an old man is retired from practice by being required to give up his medicine bag it is usually returned to him in from three to six months. After exacting promises from him as to his future conduct. Some of the results of medicine men's practices would amount to crimes if it were possible to produce the evidence in court.

The religious work on the reservation has remained with the same denominations for some years past. Except that the Episcopal church has taken up work at Aneth. There has been some changes in the personnel of the workers. Dr. Kay C. Urban in charge of the Presbyterian Hospital and medical work at Red Rock, resigned some weeks ago and has left the reservation. The position is still vacant and seemingly with no immediate prospect of its being filled. Miss Walker, a graduate nurse, was added to the staff during the year and remains in the position and keeps the hospital open for such cases as she feels able to handle. Miss Abbie L. Miller, hospital matron, resigned last fall. Red Rock is thirty miles from the agency and the center of a considerable Indian population, many of them of the best families. We have been most anxious that this hospital and medical work be kept up and have done everything possible to help out. But some way it seems impossible to get a physician who will stay, though the Presbyterian Board pays a salary amounting to over one hundred percent more than we pay for men who cover about five times as much territory as the "Mission doctor" covered. The work at Tees Nos Pos has remained in charge of Rev. J. B. Abney. He is very much interested in this work and feels that he is making some progress. He has gained the confidence of his Indians. Mrs. Mumma, who has done Mission work at this station since November 1918, resigned soon after the beginning of the period and left the reservation. She had not been very active for some months before leaving. Consulting and advising only with such women as come to her home. Rev. C. L. Campbell continues to have charge of the religious instruction of the pupils in the Shiprock school and the mission work in the vicinity of the Agency and his home is six miles up the valley. Mr. Shelling, a student of the Princeton Theological Seminary, is spending his summer vacation here and assisting in the mission work. He has had charge of city playgrounds for several years past, and is helpful among the school children here. The Presbyterian church was dedicated the last week in August, 1922, and was made an event of some importance, though the heavy rains and consequent had roads cut down the outside attendance considerably. Several prominent men on the programme were unable to be present. A church was organized during the week and some twenty pupils of the school were baptized and received into full membership. Several others have been so received during the year. This building is of brick construction. Hot water heat and lighted by its own Delco plant, and has a main auditorium with a seating capacity of four hundred and five hundred could be accommodated in reasonable comfort. There are two Sunday school rooms which can be thrown into the main room if needed. It is the plan and purpose of Rev. Campbell to make this building a community center and an instrument and means of great good for this school and community. The Presbyterian Board of Missions has been limited in funds during the year and has had to reduce its working force to the lowest numbers possible. The work has of necessity suffered by reason of this fact. The financial question has affected church work as well as other activities during the period. The Methodist Church continues its mission school near Farmington. This work is under the direction of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Odle. Both experienced in Indian work in Oklahoma before coming to this school four years ago. During the period this School has acquired an adjoining farm and now has large orchards and gardens and ample lands for hay, pasture and a general farm. They have cafried an enrollment of fifty during the year. They also erected one new building during the year. They are doing good work here and hope in time to be able to carry 100 pupils. Mr. Odle is not a minister and confines his mission efforts entirely to his school, During the period the school committee of the Farmington Civic Club have ahd under consideration asking the Department to take over this school. Enlarge it, and run it as a Government school. The matter has not yet reached the stage where formal action has been taken. We give this school full support and our relations with Mr. Odle are most cordial at all times. We help him keep his enrollment up and send our police to return his deserters. The Christian Reform denomination has the work at the Toadlena school and the mission work in that vicinity. Rev. L. P. Brink has been in charge again the past year. He has been in the Navajo mission work for many years - more than twenty. He has been at Toadlena for over nine years. He speaks Navajo well and reads all of it that is, in print and is well posted in Navajo history, legends, and native religious belief - in fact, he knows more about the Navajo than the Navajos know about themselves. They do not fool him very often. He does the work of each day as it presents itself and leaves the results for the future. He marries those who apply, visits the sick, comforts the dying and bur~~y~~ies the dead, moves the sick to the Church hospital at Rehobeth, straightens out troubles or reports them to us for consideration. He does the everday, practical things an Indian can see and understand in the belief that in time his efforts will bear fruit. Mr. Brink is assisted in his work by Hudson Bainbridge and Hugh Denet Deal, Navajo men of deep thought and conviction on religious matters. Mr. Brink and both his workers are on good terms with the Toadlena school and the Employees. In some respects the work at Toadlena is ahead of that of any other denomination - and it does not seem to be hampered for want of funds. The Episcopal Church has continued its work and hospital near Farmington. Miss M. C. Peters returned to the work during the year greatly improved in health after a six months' furlough. Miss McIntyre has remained in the work as nurse and has done considerable field work. The new and enlarged hospital is nearing completion. The corner stone was laid in October by the Masonic order and Bishop Howden delivered the principal address. The new building occupies a commanding view on the south side of the San Juan River, about one mile east of the Reservation line. It is of cement and cobble stone construction, contains a chapel, operating room, wards and private rooms for patients, rooms for the employees, kitchen and dining room, laundry and furnace and fuel rooms in the basement. This is a real missionary effort. While not built exclusively for Navajos, most of the patients have heretofore been Navajos and will likely continue to be. This work receives our support and encouragement in every way possible. During the year this denominatione has extended its work to the reservation proper and taken up field at Aneth, Utah, and placed Misses Parmalee and Ross in charge of work. This is an old mission station abandoned some ten years ago, when Rev. Anters left the work. It is hoped the Episcopalians will remain in the field and enlarge the work to include either school or medical effort. A new stone building down there - that is one that has never been used- is available for their use and could be used nicely for a small school or a very good sized hospital. Rev. H. A. Holcombe and daughter and Miss Florence Barker, of the Immanuel Mission Supported by the Plymouth Brethern, have continued their work on the To-chin-lin some sixty miles west of the agency. They have rented and occupied an old building formerly used as a store and put up a couple of tents. Miss Holcombe Speaks Navajo as well as the average Indian. This denomination does not erect churches, but does house to house work. They have had to combat some opposition among some of the Indians during the year. Most of this opposition seemingly is brought about through another religious organization. On the sixteenth of the month, during a heavy wind and sand storm. The tents occupied by the ladies were burned, and the contents, clothing, beds and bedding totally destroyed. The roof on the stone store building was also burned. They have now moved up to the Kit Seal Store. A tract of land should be set aside for this work in order that they may have a headquarters location. Their work justifies this much recognition and help. Our mission workers are all of the practical turn and know that the Navajo Indian is very set in his views on religious matters, and that he is not going to give up his own and accept a new religion all at once. The changeing of the Navajo to a Christian people will be the work of a good many years and it is not likely that any of the mission workers ar Government people now in the work will live to see the full effects of their present efforts. Most of the old Indians will live out their days in paganism; the coming generation who fail to attend school will nearly all remain in the faith of their fathers. The conversion of the tribe to the Christian faith must come through education and mission work combined; therefore, the missionaries are the best supporters of our school efforts.

The liquor traffic on the reservation gives us no trouble and has not for several years. There has been some liquor on the reservation during the year on account of so many oil men coming in for prospecting. There has also been some bootlegging and some distilling east of the Reservation. Very little of this stuff has reached our Indians, but we have had all our Farmers appointed Deputy Special Officers in order to be ready for any outbreak of bootlegging that may occur. Our Indians do not seem to crave strong drink and do not go out and hunt for it. They do not manufacture any intoxicants and do not use peyote or any other narcotics. When it is considered that the peyote bean comes from Mexico and would be easy to procure here, it seems rather remarkable that the Navajo has not acquired the habit. The Navajo is remarkably free from "Bad habits". They use less tobacco than most Indians. A large number do not use it all and those who do do so in moderation. The women are almost entirely free from the tobacco habit. I have not seen a drunken Navajo since I have been on this reservation - nearly six years. I do not recall ever having seen a Navajo woman smoking. The Navajo indulges in the games of chance as do all Indians and a large number of white people. But in the usual card games the Navajo is moderate in his indulgence and also in the size of his bets. Possibly this is because he is poor and realizes how much effort is required to get hold of a dollar. It is seldom that an Indian's bet exceeds a quarter and the gambling mania, common in some tribes where the losers part with everything he owns in personal property, is entirely unknown to the Navajo. When "luck" runs aginst him for a time, he quits the game. Horse racing is somewhat different. The purse is generally of a size to make the race worth while, but even then a considerable number of Indians make it up, and very few of them put in over five dollars and many are in from a quarter to a dollar. If the race happens to be against a horse owned by a white man, or an Indian from another reservation, they go in heavy on the purse. They are always for the home horse. There has been but little horse racing during the past year - in fact, there has been but little gambling in any form. Our Indians have had other uses for their money during the year.

During the year the time expired when nearly all of our boys serving in the army, None of them re-enlisted. All came home, but after a visit all of them who did not secure work here, left the reservation and found work on the outside. In January five Navajo boys enlisted in the Navy, three of them ex-soldiers. Several who had served in the army failed to pass the physical examination for the navy. The discharged soldiers enter the navy one grade higher than a new recruit. One of the recruits who was a member of our school band was rated as a "Musician second class" and sent to the musicians school and is now rated as a "Musician, First class" and draws $60.00 a month and is delighted with his work and treatment. Another one has been assigned to electrical work and expects soon to be sent to the Electricians' School. Four of the five were on the cruise to Panama and all hope to see the Orient during their term. One has said he expects to remain in the navy until he can retire. Several of our school boys want to enlist just as soon as they are of age -- brothers and other relatives of those who are now in write them such glowing accounts of the navy life. A four year term in the navy is a liberal education for a Navajo boy. He will know there is a lot more water in the world than what he has seen in the San Juan River and that the Navajos are not numerically greater than white people -- as his father on the reservation believes. When he comes home he will be out of the power of the medicine man and no king of a "Sing" they can put on will "sing the white man's ways" out of him and again make of him a "real Indian". More of the boys would like to go but the physical requirements are so very exacting that it is hard for them to pass. One of our Navajo boys is serving in the Phillipine Islands in the Coast Artillery and another is serving in the Nineteenth Infantry stationed in the Hawaiian Islands. Some four or five others are still in the Army at various places in this country--one is known to be in Texas and one in Georgia.

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Section II. NARRATIVE SECTION Health

The general health conditions on the reservation have been about as usual. There have been no epidemics. Black Smallpox found its way to Gallup during the year and was in violent form. More than twenty-five percent of the cases resulting in death. Cases came out on the reservation as far as the Tohatchi School, but did not spread to the reservation populations. We asked our Indians to stay away from Gallup until it was clear of the disease and they did so. Even the Traders, who get some of their goods from Gallup, suspended freighting operations during the time so far as sending Indian freighters after goods. Ordinary smallpox seldom results in the death of a Navajo and they do not fear it as much as white people do. So it took some effort to convince them that this Black Smallpox was something they must keep away from and keep it away from the reservation. Physicians, Farmers and police have kept a close watch during the year for any cases of sickness that had any symptoms resembling typhus fever, but none have been discovered and it is thought that we are entirely clear of this disease unless it should again be introduced from the outside as was the case when it came to us before. Traveling Dentist Bass spent some months with us early in the fiscal year and put the teeth of the children of both schools in good conditions.

There has been but one change in the personnel of the health workers during the year. Dr. T. J. Butter accepted a transfer to the Kiowa Agency. Dr. Edgar Beaver was appointed to the vacancy and has proven to be an excellent man. Since he has been with us a considerable number of surgical cases have been handled and the Trachoma has been cleared up in the Shiprock School as never before. Tonsil and adnoid operations were of frequent occurrance until that class of cases was cleaned up. All this work has been done without calling in outside help. We called in Dr. A. M. Smith a short time ago to assist in an operation for appendicitis, because the diagnosis was obscure and there was reason to believe there might be adhesions and other complications, which might take more time to do than one man could use. The operation was successful and the patient, so far recovered as to be able to be out on the sun porch each day.

Both schools have had a good year so far as serious sickness goes. There has been the usual cases common with Children and in both schools there were a number of cases of "sore throat" which were more severe than the ordinary cases of this complaint. This complaint was common in the white communities adjoining the reservation. The physicians generally agreed this trouble was some form of laryngitis. Both schools also had the usual siege of "flu" but in very much modified form to what we had in 1918. At Toadlena it was necessary to drop school room work for about two weeks and use the employees and well pupils as nurses and helpers. Several of the employees also were too sick to be of much help.

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Section 111. NARRATIVE SECTION Schools.

We have had pupils in the public school at both Shiprock and Toadlena during the year. These pupils were unable to pass the physicial examination for transfer to the non-reservation schools and were of a higher grade than we were allowed to maintain here. Two of these were sent to Phoenix in February and the others improved in health during the year. They all got along in school well, were well liked by both the teacher and the other pupils and made their grades easily. One or two of them did remarkably well in class work. Two girls attended the Toadlena School and lived at the boarding school. Tuition was paid for all these children. Which helps out some in keeping a public school open at each of these places. It also makes it easier for the County Superintendent to keep these schools open for there is considerable opposition to the maintainence of Public schools on the reservation where "no taxes are paid." We have had some difficulty in getting reports and vouchers signed from the Toadlena school. These schools are not "distinct schools" and have no local board. They are "rural schools" and supported from a state fund known as "Rural School Support" and are maintained in those parts of the State where the population is sparce and where the local school tax is not sufficient to support schools. Our contracts are made with the County Superintendent, who is very friendly to the reservation public school. The traders all pay taxes, and every man at the agency has paid a poll tax for school purposes during the past two or three years. Our log school house here at the Agency is already too small for the numbers of pupils. The school at Toadlena is conducted in the Christian Reform Mission Chapel. School facilities for the children of Indian traders, district farmers and other outside Indian workers is a most serious matter. In many cases it requires the family to move away for nine months of the year and in others, as in the case of Farmer Iles of Red Rock, the children get only schooling as the parents can give them. Seven girls have attended public school as "outing pupils" during the year. One of these completed the eighth grade work in the public schools of Phoenix where the people she lives with spent the winter. Others are in public schools at Kirtland, Farmington, Mancos and Steamboat Springs, Colorado, and all made their grades with ease and are popular with their teachers and fellow pupils. The attitude of the people of Mancos is especially friendly to our Indian pupils and we are always glad to let girls to to families in that town.

We have two boarding schools on this jurisdiction--the one here at the agency and the one at Toadlena, 42 miles sough of Shiprock. The agency school has a rated capacity of 100 boys and 80 girls, but we have averaged over 200 all the year. The Toadlena School has a rated capacity of 140, evenly divided as to sex. The enrollment for the entire year has exceeded 150. This school plant is in excellent condition here and there have been few changes of employees, and none in the important positions, and the year's work has been most satisfactory. The Methodist Mission school at Farmington has averaged 50 pupils. The Towaac school has carried about 100 Navajo pupils most of the school year. About seventy-five San Juan Pupils remain in Sherman Institute. Four or five in Haskell, thirty in Phoenix and some in the reservation schools of other nearby jurisdictions. The nearest known figures would indicate that we closed the academic year with between 625 and 650 pupils in various schools. There are at least 1000 children of school age on the reservation who are not in any school. Many of these are of an age that would make it impossible for them to enter school -- that is, they would not be able to do profitable work and would take up room that younger pupils could have who would be able to do good school work. But ther are easily 600 to 800 for whom school facilities should be provided at an early day. The enlargement at Shiprock will provide for 200 to 250 of these. The Theodore Roosvelt School will take 50 the coming year. The New summer camp school will provide for 200 for at least seven months. Plans should therefore be made for at least one more boarding school on the reservation with a capacity of 250 or 300 and it should be built at the earliest possible date. This should be built at some point on the west side of the reservation so as to provide a center of civilizing influence. The expense would be materially greater than a nearer school, but the results would justify it. The conviction grown stronger each year that provision should be made to educate most of our pupils right here on the reservation; that only a small percentage of the whole numbers are permanently benefited by going away to school; that most of the local opinion of employees and others, including outside physicians, is that it is a mistake to send children from here to schools in low altitudes where it is damp and where sudden changes are frequent, and common. The number of pupils from this jurisdiction who have broken down in health or died during the past five years seems convincing evidence that we assume a grave responsibility when we force children to go to these places against the wishes of themselves and their parents. There will always be some pupils who will want to go away to school and who would be able to profit by the work given in those schools and who can stand the climate any place. The proposition to make Fort Wingate into a Navajo school has many things in its favor. The climatic conditions are the same as on most of the reservation; the general environment is the same and the industrial conditions similar and it is not so far away from the homes of the pupils. This should be secured if possible. There should be a fixed policy of education for the Navajo people. This policy should take into consideration the industrial status of the people and the industrial possibilities of his country and to some extent the views of old residents who know the Navajo and his country well -- such as C. N. Cotton of Gallup, Rev. L. P. Brink of Toadlena, the Catholic Mission at St. Michaels, Rev. Mitchell of Ganado, Mr. John Wetherill of Kayenta and most any licensed Indian trader. It is believed that most of these people are in favor of education here in the Navajo Country for the most of the pupils and that it should not include any thing the pupil cannot make use of as an adult member of the community; therefore, most of the efforts should be to give each pupil a common school education with the industrial side given over to agriculture, farm operating and blacksmithing and a full knowledge of livestock breeding, with particular attention to the sheep industry, for the boys; and for the girls blanket weaving and the household duties, cooking, dressmaking and care of children. The Navajo will always be here and the industrial side of his life will be limited to a very great extent as far as we can see now. His education should be such as to make him an industrial success and an asset to the country. More school capacity is our greatest educational need at this time.

We do not attempt to follow the New Mexico public school course of study. Our pupils come from two other states, in neither of which are public schools on or near the reservation. None of our pupils come to us from the public schools, and only a few of them go into the public schools. We use different texts from any of the three states and no two states use the same books. Our pupils who do enter public schools have no difficulty in entering corresponding grades and in doing the work. We are of the opinion that our own course of study is as good or even better than that of the public schools. More depends on the teacher than the course of study anyway.

The industrial work in both schools is along practical lines and as far as it is carried out is equal to that of most reservation schools. During the period we have had no higher grades and few pupils of a size to do this grade of work. At Toadlena some work in carpentry and painting has been done and a few boys have worked in the boiler room. Most of those big enough have had to work in the garden and on the farm. The Shiprock school has had only a few boys of a grade and physically able to do heavy industrial work. Some instruction has been given in the usual lines and the fourth grade boys have taken the written examinations in the work called for in that grade. Some of the instructors have done well in that line. On the girls side the industrial instruction is given in cooking, sewing and laundrying, housekeeping and some in poultry raising. The poultry work is not much of a success here and has not been for several years. Several changes have been made of the person in charge, but with no better success. But in the main the industrial work on the girl's side has been better than on the boy's side for the reason that a larger nujber of girls are older, larger and stronger than the boys in the same grades. The instruction in theory has been very good. Our older girls are very fair cooks, can wash and iron in a very satisfactory manner, and the small ones can mend and darn while the older ones can run a sewing machine and some of them can cut and fit. Some of them do a very nice grade of fancy work -- most of them are kitchen girls who learn this kind of work from Mrs. Woody, the cook, between the rush hours in the kitchen duties. The demand for girls trained in our schools is greater than the supply. We could place a large number of them in the surrounding towns if we had them. We never send one out who is not trained to some degree in household duties and they quickly adjust themselves to their new environment and to the wishes and desires of their employers. They are especially good in handling children. The schoo

The school plant is in good condition, considering its age and the fact that but little has been expended on it for repairs. All the woodwork on the whole plant is in need of painting. Night study was resumed last fall when electric lights were installed. This work is not popular with teachers or pupils - except that part devoted to musical instruction. Religious instruction is given on Thursday night of each week Friday night is a sort of general exercise night, and during much of the year has been given over to pictures and lectures - most of both being on bible subjects. The school farm consists of about 190 acres in cultivation - and the new one on the Mesa both are now under the Hogback ditch, but the lower farm once had its own ditch. The lower farm is not producing as well as it once did. Most of the orchard trees have died. The drainage system put in was not a success. A number of vegetables that once grew well and were of excellent quality either do not grow at all or are of poor quality for table use. Beans do not grow well and tomatoes now have some form of acid that causes about twenty percent of the canned ones to spoil in the cans. Potatoes have passed out and we no longer plant them. The same is true of sorghum. The farm on the mesa is on some of the poorest ground up there. The selection was made of land nearest to the School and to the lower farm. Some of the lower land is full of gravel and shale and is lacking in humus and growing gualities. The new orchard was set out on some of this kind of soil and has not done as well as was expected. Some of this farm is fairly good soil and produces well. A farm house is needed up there in order that some one may live there and look after the place. The full returns from this part of the farm will not be harvested by the school until this is done.

We have sufficient employees for the present size of the school. One more teacher would help the grading and the accademic work, but there is no class room available now. There is a new academic force this year, with a new Principal. All were new to the Indian work. There were too many changes for good work. This was not true with the third and fourth grades - our highest grade of work --and a full year of good work was the result. The teacher, Miss Krum, is now attending the summer school of California University and will be with us again next year. Miss Robinson became a regualr civil service Employee during the year and is now attending summer school in the University of Denver and will be with us again next year. There have been three disciplinaarians and three boys' matrons during the period. Mr. And Mr. D. R. Campbell were transferred to Chilocco and Mr. And Mrs. J. C. Morgan, full blood Navajos, came on and are still with us. Mr. Morgan is also the band instructor and leads and is closing the year with a most excellent band. There have been but few changes in the minor positions. Mrs. Martin, wife of the Principal, is the only temporary teacher on the force. She began in April when Miss Thompson resigned. The Toadlena school has had few changes in the important positions. The position of matron (girls) has had no regular appointee who would stay and closes the year with a temporary in charge. The two teachers of last year have been with the work the whole of this year and a new civil service appointee in the person of Miss Ball, finished out the year as the third teacher. The fact that there was very few changes in employees shows in the work of this school. The whole years work has been of a satisfactory nature, one of the most satisfactory in the history of the Toadlena School. There has been no disturbing elements present in the work of the school. No construction work for the first time in three years, buildings new and clean, better grading possible on account of more pupils and one more teacher. Better work was expected and was produced. The school has the support of the Indians in that community and will be made into a community center and an instrument of good for the people in its vicinity. This is a rather progressive community - the people have improved livestock and many of them live in pretty good log houses.

There are no graduates of our schools so far as that term is generally understood - that is the formal completion of a regular course of study. Three of our girls are diploma graduates of Sherman Institute and one of them graduated from the Haskell Normal course this year. As long as the present policy is followed, of allowing our reservation schools to have nothing higher than a third and fourth grade, we will have no graduates. Such graduates as we have from other schools find no trouble in securing positions in this or other schools. Our own - "graduates" - those who have finished the academic work given or left because of age, are used in our own schools. Our cook, laundress, matron, hospital cook, assistant in laundry, engineer and assistant in the boiler room, our blacksmith, two assistant carpenters, gardeners and assistant to the School Farmers are all home trained and never attended any other school. The laundress and cook at Toadlena are Shiprock trained, but attended Sherman for three years. The hospital matron is also from the Shiprock school with three years in Sherman Institute. All are satisfactory in their work. So far, schooling has not hurt any of our Navajos - none of them are of the "Smart Alex" class and none of them feel too good to do manual labor. They are faithful, trustworthy and willing.

There are no contract or mission schools on the reservation or under our charge off of it. The Methodist Mission School at Farmington is supported entirely by that denomination. Our part is to furnish the pupils.

The Navajo has a good many moral virtues, even when measured by the White man's standards. He is not so far behind the white man as the thoughtless sometimes think, He is certainly superior to most other tribes. He is a worker and self-supporting. He is most conservative and set in his way of thinking. He believes in himself as an individual and as a tribe. He was not a drunkard even in the days when it was possible for him to secure liquor. He is moderate in the use of tobacco - it costs money; ordinarily he is truthful but will lie out of trouble and lying is not considered a serious matter by his tribe. Larceny is not a moral wrong from the Navajo code and prevails to a considerable extent; to be so crude in stealing as to be detected in considered the offense. The Navajo gambles as do all Indians and other people. The Navajo gambles less than other Indians because he is poorer and works more, and gambling is to a great extent the result of idleness with all people. The Navajo gambler is not a plunger and the stakes are always small. The question of sex morality among the tribe leaves much to be desired, but on that side the Navajo is a head of most tribes. But we have too many cases of polygamy; too many cases of adultery and fornication; too many cases of young men marrying widows with daughters and then taking the girls in marriage at tender ages; too many cases of statutory rape, which cannot be punished because the tribal attitude makes it impossible to secure convicting evidence. The real age of most Indians is unknown, and when a girl is fourteen or fifteen and large for her age, it is hard to prove in court she is less than sixteen. The Navajo sex relation is confined to the tribe; hence there are very few part bloods on the reservation and the whole tribe is remarkably free from venereal disease. The hospital has treated one case of syphilis during the period. So far as known no marriage was contracted during the period where either party was other than a Navajo. Our progress will be slow, but we are making some gain. A good many uneducated Indians wear short hair and increasing numbers call the white doctors and make use of the hospital. A large number are improving their stock and take personal pride in having that kind of stock. Tuberculosis and Trachoma are his worst diseases. The birth rate is high and sustains a constant increase in population even with a high infant deat rate , much of which is due to ignorance and superstition of the Navajo mothers and the poor obstetrical work of the medicine men and midwives. Time, schools, strong characters going out of our schools, contact with white people, young men serving in the army and navy and returning home to tell the older people of their experiences, are the things which will break down the old beliefs and convince the Indian that there is some things the white man's domestic life, business, industry, health conditions, religion which are better than his old ways. The old people are the medicine man and the old ways must be allowed to gradually die out. The schools and missions must be so efficient as to prevent a new generation from growing up. The medicine man is the hindrance of progress. He is opposed to schools, white doctors, hospitals, churches, missionaries and improved livestock. He knows full well that when the Navajo cuts his hair, sends his children to school, sends for the White doctor, enters the hospital and enters a room or ward where some one has died, listens to the missionary on any subject or owns a good flock of improved sheep, that his influence over such an Indian is about over and that he will soon have to make his living in the same way as other people. The medicine man is the smartest and shrewdest of his people. He lives without work and does not intend to give up his influence as long as he can help it.

No special effort is needed to bring pupils into school who are not already there. There has never been any trouble in keeping our schools filled to more than their rated capacity. It takes a little time and that is all. We always try to have some room left for orphans or girls who need the protection of the school to save them from the evil designs of their people. Not a few orphans are taken by relatives, more or less closely related, for the work they can get out of them - simply make slaves out of them. We have no incorrigible pupils. The Navajo is not hard to handle - either pupils or adults. The children are never independent and generally what appears to be sullenness or stubbornness is a lack of understanding on the part of the child. The most of the adult Navajos will do anything reasonable if you give him time to think it over and explain until he understands. No pupils are dropped from school for any other cause than poor health. Our return student problem is that a considerable number of them are girls. Just what to do with so many of them is a matter of considerable concern. A few of the girls should not be allowed to return to their homes even for a visit. We have urged them not to come home even for a visit, but to remain in California and work, or even marry members of other tribes. Full understanding of what it means for a girl to come home from a non-reservation school to a hogan like among people who are wholly out of sympathy with everything she has learned while away will help a lot in getting places on the outside. This is a great big jump for any girl and it is woryh the effort to see that she is not "broken down" by her own people. Some of them will not be able to escape -- some will wreck because they want to. There was one such case this summer -- the girl ran away from a good position in a white family and returned to her home. The boys make it better and many of them advise the girls not to return to their homes. The boys simply pull up and leave when the old folks push them too hard. They go out and work in mines, on ranches and on railroads. Some of them have been with Smuggler Union Mine in Colorado for four and five years.

We adhere to the course of study very closely. The teachers have made outlines of their work during the whole year. The industrial work has also been outlined. Some of it being adaptations from outlines from other schools and some coming from the office of the Chief Supervisor. Some of the teachers and industrial instructors have found some difficulty in following their outlines after they made them. Our shcool room equipment is adequate for our capacity in both schools - ample blackboards, good seats, maps, charts, globes and books. The Shiprock Kindergarden has a room large enough for drills and games -- even if it is an old carpenter shop and in a poor location behind the boiler house. The authorized list of text books answers our purpose. Any other list would do just as well. A good teacher can get good results with any text book or no book at all. The best text book every published would not enable a poor teacher to do good work. There have been a number of changes in employees in the Shiprock School - especially in the accademic work. There were few changes in the important positions of the Toadlena School. There were three teachers in the Shiprock Kindergarden and two of the other rooms had three different teachers during the year. There were too many changes in teachers to do the best work. Frequent changes tends to reduce efficiency and there is a lace of interest, loyalty and co-operation. A new teacher needs about a year to learn to teach any non-English speaking pupil and to drop a large number of preconceived ideas about Indians and Indian Service work. All our teachers this year were new to Indian work and our Principal was new but with a large experience in somewhat similar work in the Philippine Island. Our employees in both schools are comfortably housed. Either in cottages, or in the mess hall. The mess hall in both schools is steam-heated and lighted by electricity. The cottages at Shiprock are heated by stoves. Industrial conditions are now such that it is easier to fill positions than for some three years past in all positions except teacher. Two of our regular teachers at Shiprock will remain the coming year, and the third may do so. It is not thought there will be any change in the teaching force at Toadlena. It is believed our schools are equal to the average reservation school and are doing a work which will fit our pupils to live in this country and at the same time make them better people than their uneducated relatives are and to that extent they are fully adapted to the needs of the Navajo Indian.

There is no sentiment on the question of the intermingling of the races and there is not a great deal of intermingling off the reservation. Once in a while some white fellow who has lost something by theft, blames an Indian for it and is perfectly certain that an Indian is no good and never will be anything but a lawless outcast. We have few Indians, mostly medicine men, who long for the old days when there were no white men in the country and this class would exterminate all whites ff they dared do so. There are not many of these radicals in either race. On the whole there is a sort of a mutual understanding that both races are here and must remain here and that nothing is to be gained on either side by a hostile attitude towards the other. The Indian is a producer and a consumer and is therefore an element in the business community. The Indian does not care anything about the white man's socila life, customs or his religion and does not intrude on him in any of these. He deals with the white man only in a business way. He would prefer that the White man would stay away from his social and religious affairs, but treats him with courtesy and consideration. The most inconsiderate mortal on earth is the average white person who thrusts himself in on the privacy of other people who are different from him or her. Most every Indian on the reservation would teach many of these white people lessons in good manners, good breeding and a decent respect for the other fellows' opinions, customs, religious practices and the privacy of his own home. There are no whites on the reservation except government employees, missionaries, licensed traders, licensed clerks, and members of their families and a constantly increasing number of miners, oil scouts, geologists and men of no particular business who are attracted by the oil excitement. A good many of these are not desirable characters to have on a reservation. The Indians are learning that these men have a right to come on the reservation but do not give them a warm welcome by any means. They just do not like the idea of these men wandering over the reservation, and yet they treat them in such a manner that most of them think they are popular with Indians. Not so long ago, one of these men let it be known that he "had the whole tribe behind him and if any one wanted anything they had better see him." As a matter of fact the Indians hated him and would not have voted him anything in Council. But they smoked his cigars and laughed at his jokes and fooled him a great deal more than he ever fooled any of them. The only Indians who are away from the reservation, other than pupils attending non-reservation schools, are those who are in the army and navy and those who are working. Those who are working do not mingle with the whites much but usually live off to themselves, as most of them work in gangs; for example there are some fifteen or twenty working in the Smuggler Union Mine in Colorado, about the same members worked in the potato harvest in the San Louis Valley last fall and only a short time ago, we sent thirty to work in the saw-mills at the Pagosa Lumber Company. They are usually given good treatment, but sometimes are short changed in pay. This nearly alwasy happens with individual employees, who sometimes pay with second hand saddles or broken down horses. Collection was made for road work for several Indians during the year and it is thought others were beaten out of some pay by the system of time-keeping used. More intermingling would bring about a much better understanding - a desirable thing - and will also bring a about somethings not so desirable.

There has been no material change in the cost of conducting the schools over that of last year. There have been no increases in pay of employees and the cost of supplies has not materially changed. There has been no improvements in the quality of the goods furnished us. The quality of the shoes is still poor the price such that we should get good stuff. The local stores furnish a much better shoes for about the same money. The boys' uniform suits are inferior in quality to the old blue uniforms we formerly got and are otherwise less desirable. In quality and color the old blue was most desirable - a fact the army also believe to be the case. Those pupils who have money buy some of their own clothing. The Boys going in for boots tan shoes, leather leggins, fancy shirts, hats of the cowboy type, etc. The girls go in for tan shoes and stockings to match, ribbons, combs and the like. Our store rooms are short of everything in the way of surplus goods of any kind - we are on a "hand to mouth" basis and the time is here when we must stock up on piece goods, sheetings and the like.

There is reasonable play ground apparatus here for both boys and girls - the boys being a little better fitted out than the girls. The girls make more use of their grounds than the boys because they have less liberty in leaving the grounds than the boys. Then, many of the boys get a lot of exercise on the ball ground nearly every evening during a good part of the year. Both have setting up exercises of a morning for five days of the week. What is needed here is a real gymnasium, one large enough to permit the playing of basket-ball, volley ball, indoor baseball, give physical training, drills, dances and other social functions. If built of wood, and the work mostly done by our regular employees and pupils, it is thought that a gymnasium as large and similar to the one at Crow, leaving out shower baths, toilets and steam heat, could be built for $6,000 to $7,500. This should be the next improvement on the programme after the present enlargement is completed. Mr. Shelling has given us some supervised play during the past two months. He has had eight years' experience in such work in the cities of the east. Where we have as much room out of doors as we have here, it is a question whether much supervised play is necessary or desirable. Our teachers do not seem to get much out of it. That may be their failing, but most of our children seem to get enough play in the open air to keep them in good physical condition and take up their surplus energy. They all get work that also helps in both keeping up physical strength and keeping down surplus energy that might find an outlet in some other way.

It will be necessary for the Government to maintain schools here for at least another half century, and may be longer. That is a long time and a great many things may happen in that time, which could change this very materially. But it is more than half a century since we made a treaty with the Navajos in which we promised to provide them with a school and a teacher for every thirty children who would attend school. We have failed to carry out this provision of the treaty and are still failing to do so in full. Since 1868, the Navajo Tribe has increased in numbers over 200% or there was some poor counting done then. Had the provisions of the treaty been carried out from its making it is hard to even estimate what the present day condition of the Navajo would be. But he would certainly be an English speaking people and much farther along on the road to civilization than is the case to-day. But he would be just as much in need of schools and so far as we can see now, their support would have to come from the Government, because there is no other source from which it could come. In fact, there never will be a time when schools will not be needed - the only question is the kind of school and the source of their support. The Indian will not be able to support his own schools, and the three states in which we are located are probably unable to do so even if inclined to do so and it would be a most surprising thing for them to want to do so. At this time there is nothing on the reservation to bring in enough white people to maintain free public schools. Even with great oil development the need of schools for Indians will remain - as the oil fields do not bring in a fixed population with children - but the support of the schools might well come from oil royalties. Judging the next half century by the past it would appear that it should be our policy to build enough schools here on the reservation to put all the children in school and do it just as fast as possible, we can prevent as many young people as possible from growing up unable to speak English and read and write. Each year this is delayed just that many more are condemned to go through life in ignorance. Congress should be made to see the wisdom of giving us a large approporiation at an early date so we can put up the buildings and get to work putting every child on the reservation in school, so that the coming generation will grow up speaking English, with a knowledge of simple business principles, with a desire to live a cleaner and more comfortable life coupled with the ability to do so. Education is the first step on the road to civilization.

NARRATIVE SECTION

Annual Report, 1923
Section IV.

San Juan School,
Industries.

Nature has decreed that the land occupied by the Navajo Indian shall be a desert in its natural state, and a desert it is, and a large part of it will remain a desert even if a time comes when irrigation development is undertaken. Much of the land can never be reached by water and seemingly there is not enough water to turn much of it into farms anyway. The San Juan is the only source of any quanity of water and to reach far out on the desert would cost more than the land would be worth at the present time. The desert condition of the most of the reservation has fixed and limited the Navajos industrial status into that of a stockman. The scant vegetation on the desert has made him a shepherd rather than a cattle man or horseman, for his sheep do well on a range where other stock would perish. The Indian can get a start in the sheep business much easier and more frequent. He has to have some ponies and there are few cattle on the reservation. It is thought that his ponies number over 20,000 and the most of them are useless for any industrial purpose. One half of the number would be more than enough for all purposes and the difference in the amount of feed used would care for at least 50,000 more sheep. The Indians who are making their living by farming and freighting are buying American horses to do it with and this class of people are learning to feed and care for the better horses. Nearly all of this class live near the agency and farm a ten-acre tract under the Hogback ditch. They haul for the traders and have all done well in freighting for the oil companies who have moved in on the reservation. The Midwest has given them much work and is pleased with the way they have done it. There are supposed to be about 6,000 cattle on the reservation, less than one to each Indian. It is thought that 5,000 is much nearer the correct number at this time. On the whole, the grade of stuff is poor. Ninety per cent of the Navajos live from the sheep business. They know the sheep business better than any other business. But he has much to learn when it comes to handling improved breeds and he is learning it just like other people learn things -- at his cost in the school of experience. When he pays from $20 to $40 for a ram and makes him try to keep up with a herd of bony, lanky ranges and he dies he then knows that he has to take the Farmer or Trader's word for some things. The Navajo is raised with the sheep. He begins to follow the herd when he is only four or five years of age, and if his mother is the herder he goes to the range in his cradle and can not remember the time when he was not with the herd. As a rule, the Navajo man does not herd and the boys quit when they are fifteen and sixteen years old. A girl usually herds all her life or at least until she has children of an age to take over that work. The school girl usually escapes this lift but as the girl is generally the best herder the parents much prefer to put boys in school and keep their girls. Since the whole life and being of the Navajo is dependent on the flocks it follows that any great improvement in his industrial condition must come to him through the flock. Something can be done in other lines and as a fact is being done, but our Farmers should know more about the Sheep and its diseases than any other form of industrial activity. The Farmers now employed here do know the sheep business even if they had to learn a good deal about it after coming here. The first effort along the lines of breeding was made in 1916, when 250 Lincoln rams were introduced. The Lincoln was selected because it was thought that a long fiber, coarse wool was necessary in order to preserve the blanket industry. The Indian was not consulted on this selection and the experiment was not a success from any point of view. The Lincoln was all we had for three years but at no time was all of them in the herds -- the Indian would not take them out. He ws not vigorous and was hard to herd and a poor ranger. In 1920 we switched over to the Rambouillet and are still with that breed. Last fall we put 380 of them out with the assistance of the traders and could have placed at least 200 more if we could have gotten them. These went on the range at $20 per head and are just as good as the ones we paid $40 for at the beginning. The calls already received indicate that we can place 500 this fall. So far most of the improved rams have been placed on the east side of the reservation, nearly all in New Mexico. It is on this part of the reservation that the loudest calls come for more rams of the same breeding. The traders made a difference of from 8 to 10 cents a pound between the improved wool and the unimproved and the Navajo now shears his improved wool and sells it by itself. He also finds more of it on his sheep and now understands improved wool in terms of dollars and cents instead of talk and no one understands that part of the game quicker than a Navajo. His lambs were also a surprise to him; while they did not stand as high as his other stuff they did weigh about one-fourth more and that meant from $4.50 to as high as $7.90 a head while his unimproved stuff brought him from $3 to $5 a head. The Indian with the improved rams is the man who is calling for more of them -- it is no effort to sell to him. The effort is to get them started out on the west end of the reservation,,at Kit Seal and Mexican Water, where the poorest wool on the whole reservation come from and where the lambs are sorry lookers when they reach the shipping pens. The traders are a great help in this work -- all of them but two -- and they should be for they are the white people who reap more profits out of the sheep and wool business than any one but the Indian himself. It now looks like two or three years more will make the sheep on the reservation the equal of the herds belonging to the white people outside the reservation. To increase the wool production by as much as two pounds per head on 200,000 sheep is an item of some importance in the economic life of our people and the business of the trader. It is believed that the increase in time will amount to more than two pounds, possibly as much as three or even four. The four and five pound shearer is no more trouble to raise than the pound and a half and two pound one and consumes no more food. But it was a hard matter to get our Indians to see it in the beginning. But a good start has been made and the road now seems quite clear and easy -- just a matter of time and money to finish the job. In all there must be about 1000 usable rams on the place that are of the Rambouillet strain and improved. There should be from 2,000 to 2,500 to get the best results. Not much has been done to improve our cattle. Hereford bulls are needed but the price has remained high when you want to buy; but the selling price of cattle has not been such as to induce great improvement in herds. We let the Shorthorn bull calves from our dairy herd go to Indians at nominal prices in an effort to help some. The Shorthorn is not as good a ranger as the Hereford and they have to do a lot of ranging here. The most of our cattle are poor specimens of the species and are about equal to the Mexican breed. There are a few exceptions to this class. The beef contracts for both schools are held by traders this year and they have used almost entirely the cattle from the reservation in filling the orders. During the last two or three months the Shiprock School contractor has had to procure part of his beef from the outside as nothing in his territory was fat enough to kill. It has been estimated that we have 6000 cattle on the reservation. It is more likely that the number is a 1000 to 1500 less that number. But even with 4000 to 5000 head we should make some effort to improve the breed. It is harder to do than with the sheep for the Indian does not look after his cattle as closely as he does his sheep and does not know for a long time after that one has died or has been stolen or otherwise disappears and he does know that about his sheep for he lives with them day and night. He sees his cattle only by accident or when he wants to cut one out for butchering or to sell, though he has a general idea of where they are ranging and will hunt for them in that locality.

The past year has been a very dry one and the winter mild and delightful. There was a good rain in November and there has been none since then and no snow in the valley and very little on the mountains so that the irrigation water did not run over three and four miles from the mountains. Large acres of land in the Tocito and Toadlena districts were not planted at all and no water reached them and the result is no corn. The spring was late and very backward and in fact, there has been but little good growing weather up to this time. Along the river there has been more than the usual activity. Some new places were taken up under the Hogback ditch and nearly all the older places are farmed up to the limit. There has been an unusual amount of heavy wind storms carrying sand in such destructive quantities that some young corn has been entirely destroyed while other fields have had to be replanted. The first cutting of alfalfa is up in good condition and was a fair yield. All the land under the ditch at Fruitland is in cultivation and adds materially to the prosperity of that community. This year we were able to put two turnouts in the ditch which will enable the owners to control the water by turning it back in the river when more comes down than they can use. We were not able to put in a headgate to control the water so did the next best thing and control it lower down. This ditch is now in good condition; it has taken us four years to get it that way, but we have done all the work ourselves -- that is the Indians have done the work and one Farmer has given his time to the work during the construction period. This ditch now covers 350 acres of land and some thirty families have land under it and the stacks of alfalfa hay show that it was worth the effort to say nothing about the corn and garden produce that the owners consume on their tables, During the late winter we began the construction of a new ditch opposite Kirtland. At the time it was not expected that we would be able to complete it in one year but the Indians were so anxious and so enthusiastic over it that it was pushed with unexpected vigor and water was placed on the land late in April and a considerable acreage was placed in crop even if it was late. This work was all done by the Indians under the immediate direction of Farmer Jensen. The survey was made by General Mechanic Redcliffe and Mr. Jensen. More than eight thousand feet of new ditch was constructed and a very excellent headgate was placed in the river so that the control of the water is at the river and to that extent this ditch is better than the one opposite Fruitland. There must be some work done on this ditch later on in the way of flumes over arroyas that are now filled in and will wash out the first heavy rains that come. We did not have the money or the time to do it this year. The plan on this ditch was to give each Indian who worked on the ditch a pound of beef and a loaf of bread each day he worked and as his horse s were in very poor condition at that time of year we gave each horse four pounds of corn at noon. Walter Beck (the Fruitland Trading Company) sold us this corn for this purpose at less than it cost him. After the completion of the work we employed Surveyor H. H. Miller, of Farmington, to survey it and connect the survey with the County survey corners on the north side of the river. When the survey was completed it was found that we have under ditch 529 acres of land which was divided into ten acre tracts as nearly as it was possible to do so. This has been assigned to 53 different Indians. It is planned to carry the lower end of this ditch to a higher level next year and it is expected that such a highline ditch will bring under water from 250 to 350 acres more of land. The land is very fertile and it is expected that this will be a community of well-to-do farmers as Indian farmers go. The entire cost, including the tools worn out and lost, the lumber used on the headgate, and the subsistence supplies furnished the workers and their teams, was not over $1500. As the ditch is new and runs through sand in places it was deemed advisable to place a man in charge of it while it is being "broken in" and the Indians elected William Sims, a half-blood educated Navajo, as their manager and he was placed on the payroll on May 1 with the understanding that he was to remain in place four months. This piece of work was the outstanding accomplishment of the year in industrial matters. The entire affair is an Indian accomplishment, they did the work and have a proprietorship in it that makes it different from other matters that the Government does for them. This ditch as well as the one opposite Fruitland had been condemned as impractical because the cost would be excessive for the amount of land that was available. The estimate on this tract was said to be up in the thousands of dollars; the figures are undoubtedly in your office and can be looked up if considered necessary. All the time this work was going on the people who should have been doing it or at least helping us do it were peddling criticism of our efforts in the hotel and other public places in Farmington, letting it be known that the ditch would never work and that it was a shame to work the poor Indians the way we were when they would never get any benefit from it. There are several other points on the river where a little effort and a little money can bring under water tracts of from 50 to 400 acres. One of these is across the river from the agency where considerable acreage is available though the cost of building the ditch may be more than on some smaller places. Another tract is at Aneth where the Indians once had a ditch and have the upper end of it left. The water comes out of McElmo Creek and the heading is in sand and a headgate will be a hard proposition, but 300 to 400 acres can be brought under cultivation. This should be done as the Indians down there are very poor and have had very little done for them in any way. This project stands condemned by the records in your office; the man who condemned it spent most of his time prospecting for gold instead of working out the details of a ditch as your predecessor learned when he was on the ground. Except along the river the average Indian farm is usually only a garden. Four and five acres is regarded as quite an area. Ten acres is a big farm for most Indians. Each farm of any size has corn as a part of its crop and then follows beans and melons. During the past year or two they have been raising potatoes with considerable success. Farmer Iles started them in on the potato game. Any farm with plenty of water has a part of its area in alfalfa. Alfalfa seed has been hard to get the past year or so. Our funds have not allowed us to purchase at the prices demanded. On the mesa almost half of each of the older places is in alfalfa. The corn grown here is what is known as the "Navajo corn" and the Indian can grow it where a whate man would be a failure. Some way just knows how to do it even if his methods seem crude to the corn grower who learned the art in the "corn Belt" of the middle west. Corn is the leading food staple of the southwest Indian; he knows how to grow it and how to take care of it as winter food after it is grown. In any ordinary year the average Indian raises enough food to put himself through the winter with seed saved for the next season's planting. Wheat flour is his only necessary purchase and a few of them grow wheat.

Our shcool farm has about the usual acreage and crops planted. The planting was late on account of the backward spring. There will be a fair fruit crop this year as there was no killing frosts late in the spring as has been the case for the past four years. The orchard on the bottoms is rapidly dying out and it is only a matter of a few years until all of it will be gone. This is undoubtedly caused by the sub-irrigation and alkali coming to the top. The water level now appears to be about four feet below the surface. The land still grows fair crops of alfalfa but when a piece is plowed up it seems almost impossible to get it back in hay again. This year we are experimenting with a Rhodes grass, a South African grass, which it is claimed will grow in soil too alkaline for any other grass and is also said to be a heavy producer. It is too early to judge of the results. It would be a great thing for this place if it is only half what is claimed for it. Many things that formerly grew well either do poorly now or do not grow at all. We have had to give up wheat and oats, potatoes and sorghum. The Toadlena school has enlarged its operations this year and planted quite an area on top of the mountain where we experimented with wheat two years ago. The crops up there are potatoes and oats and at present the indications are fair for returns and had there been the usual summer showers on the mountains it is not doubted but that the result would have been very satisfactory. At the school the garden shows thrifty growth and careful cultivation and there will be the usual crop of such vegetables as will ripen in that altitude -- corn, cabbage, beets, turnips and the like. The orchard there is growing well and some trees put out blossoms but they got frosted this year. Up to the present time we are free from insect pests. The corn borer made trouble last year, very few hills escaping him.

The products of all the farms on the reservation, school, agency and Indian, are consumed on the place where grown. The Indian gets his money and the most of his living from the sale of his sheep and wool. In the spring he sells his wool and gets clear with the trader who has carried him through the winter. He does this by redeeming his pawns. Then he immediately proceeds to go in debt again by pawning some of his valuables for goods. When he sells his lambs in the fall he will get clear again and be ready to have credit to carry him through the winter. He is thus clear of debt (usually) twice each year for a few hours or at most a few days. Some hides and pelts are sold during the year. But most of the money an Indian gets between the wool season and stock selling time he gets by freighting, working for wages away from the reservation or the sale of blankets. The demand for blankets has remained in excess of the supply most of the year and the prices have remained high and possibly have gone up some over last year. All the traders have done a good business in blankets and some of them have gone into big figures. Most of them now have a good parcel post rug business and one of them has sent rugs to foreign countries during the year. Traders are an important element in the industrial wel~~l~~fare of the reservation and we rely on most of them almost as much as on our own employees. They have all had a good year and made some money if they get out on wool. They have paid from 32 to 40 cents a pound for it and most of them have it on hand yet and while not exactly scared would feel much better if they had buyers running after them for it as they did when there was no wool. There have been some changes in traders but the net results of the selling and buying was that one new firm came in -- W. J. Morris & Co. -- and Will Walker quit the reservation trading business.

We buy the most of our seeds from seed houses. The Indian saves his seed corn and pumpkins and beans and the like. We give out to them such seeds as we have and particularly watermelon and muskmelon seed which we save for that purpose. Some plants are given to them from the green house and some of the Indians have put out cabbage and tomatoes that have been given them from here. Our green house is used for the propogation of early plants for both schools, which is the only way we can get tomatoes, cabbage, peppers and like plants to mature in our rather short growing season.

There are no Indians on the reservation who are physically able to do so who do not make some effort to support themselves -- except the medicine men. We do not have any real lofers and bums. The Navajo begins to work as a child of tender years and goes through life a worker. Most of them can not remember the time when they did not herd sheep or do some other kind of work. No issues of rations or clothing were ever made to this tribe except while they were held as prisoners-of-war and the treaty issues that were given them on the way back and to get a start after returning to the reservation. They do not expect and do not want that kind of help -- and they have seen the time when hunger was common among them. But they pulled through some way and it is doubtful if any individual actually died of starvation. We are fairly well fitted out with wagons and agricultural implements but there is a demand for more of both. The army escort wagons proved to be a real "find". They are strong and were cheap. But we have not been able to get hold of any more of them. These purchases were made from our "Support of Indians" fund and are issued to the Indians for labor performed on roads, coal hauling, or on the farm in rush times. When an Indian works for a wagon he knows how he got it and takes care of it and makes it last just as long as possible. The plan also helps keep up the roads as well as preventing the usual evils of gratuitous issues of goods as formerly practiced when such goods frequently found their way into the hands of some white man within a week after issue. We have only a few reimbursable agreements. The Navajo has not taken to this form of help very much but is looking on it with more favor during the last two years because they can buy improved rams under the system which they could not get otherwise. This is the only use of the system made during the past four years. We still have some reimbursable wire and posts on hand which were purchased from this fund six or eight years ago. Some of this goes out each year. The balance of the wire and posts should be transferred over to the "support of Indians" fund and issued in lieu of labor. The last year rams went out on the reimbursable system with an understanding with most of the traders that they would look after the collections for those that were placed with the Indians belonging at their stores. One trader bought 50 outright and sold them to his Indians at cost which enabled us to buy just that many more. Nearly every Indian paid something down on each ram taken. As the demand was greater than the supply it was possible to select the customer and this was done to some extent. The man who never pays was left out. As a rule not enough rams are run in any of the flocks with the result that lamb crops are below standard -- sometimes as low as forty percent and seldom over sixty percent. Most every Indian has some sort of a team and wagon. A good many of them are just pony teams but when they hook four of them to a wagon they manage to pull some pretty fair sized loads. Regular freighters and those who have hauled for oil companies have continued to buy American horses and one or two horse dealers have brought in horses and sold them, the deal usually being made through the Indian's regular trader. We have a few mules on the reservation which are a cross between the pony mares and the burros. These are small but they manage to pull some pretty good loads with them and seem to fit in with a Navajo's way of doing things and stand up under lots of hard work with very little care. Consideration has been given to the proposition of placing some good Kentucky jacks on the reservation and raising a little better grade of mule. So far the plan has not been worked out, the care of the jacks during the time between breeding seasons being one of elements that has bothered quite a little.

There is not a great deal of fencing on the reservation. The tracts under the Hogback ditch are all fenced in some manner and most of them have fairly good fences. The small farms out on the reservation are fenced in various ways and not at all -- some with posts and one wire, some with two wires and a few with poles, old stumps and some stone fences. Most of the protection to crops comes from the watchfulness of the owner and the members of his family and the fact that most of the stock is on the mountains during the growing season. The main roads on the reservation are the Shiprock-Farmington road and the Mesa-Verde Gallup National Highway. We have nine miles of the road to Farmington and keep it in good condition. Some work is done on the Mesa Verde-Gallup road and it has been in pretty fair shape during the winter but is now in pretty poor condition -- full of holes that nothing but rain will do any good to, and there is more sand blown on and over the road than for many years if ever before. In many places the sand has bur~~r~~ied the road and a detour of a mile or so is necessary in order to get past the places. The roads to the trading posts are mostly repaired by the traders. During the period we have worked the road from Tocito to Toadlena and it is in very good condition at this time. The Midwest Oil

Company which has a lease at Boundry Butte, Utah, placed the road to Carriso and beyond in good repair this spring and built about ten or twelve miles of new road. In all they spend over $6000 on this road and the work was all done by our Indians and they got just that much extra money in the between season. There is the usual agitation on the outside for the Government to provide the money to make the Mesa Verde Highway a hard surfaced road and if the money is provided and the spending of it turned over to the outside fellows this road would be the wonder road of the world. One million dollars is the lowest figure any of them talk about, over $10,000 a mile. Then they want to take it just as far away from the Indian and Agency part of the reservation as possible and run it along the east side of the reservation from Gallup to Farmington direct. The present road was built by a Congressional appropriation and it was the evident intention of Congress to have it where it is now and no change should be made in the location without the consent of Congress. Some provision must be made for the up-keep of the main Travelled roads-- those used by the travelling public who do not understand that appropriations are necessary in Government matters and wonder and criticise because "The Government don't fix up the roads." No compulsory road work has been required of the Indians. They do road work in payment of agricultural implements. It would not be practical to use compulsory work as the Indians are too scattered to get good results. A good many of them do some work on bad places while freighting.

Some work has been on developing springs. The Red Rock district has lead in this work this year and has also built some small reservoirs and made some new ditches to carry water to new lands. The ditches out on the reservation and under the control of the Farmers are in good condition and do the work expected of them. The circumstances under which this report is written may justify the writer in calling attention to the fact that the largest acreage of irrigated lands on the reservation are not included in the irrigation project and that the up-keep and operation of these ditches cost nothing -- the work is all done by the Indians under the direction of the Farmers of the various districts.

The writer calls the attention of the Office to the fact that the Indians under the project get this work done for them at Government expense while the outside fellows do it themselves and built their own ditches in the beginning. Sometimes we are able to give them a little help in lumber for hedgates and too sometimes we are not. It would seem that all the ditches should be under the direct control of the Superintendent and operated on a equal basis so far as the Indians are concerned. It does not seem quite right that one set of Indians should do their own work and another set should be paid for cleaning the ditch which waters their own land. It is believed that the appropriation for the operation of the Hogback ditch is ample for all the irrigation work on the reservation, if it was turned over to the Superintendent and his men so that the heavy salary expense during the winter months could be cut off. The valley ditches above us are operated in this manner and at a much less acreage cost. This recommendation is made at this time because it can not be changed that the writer is trying to reach out and take in work that properly belongs to some one else. No work has been done in water development during the year out on the reservation. This part of the reservation has never been benefitted by water development appropriations. One well was drilled three or four years ago which developed a light flow of salt water. The rig was moved away and has never been moved back. The workmen said they were never coming back as long as the writer was Superintendent and that proved to be the case. We were advised in March that the rig going to move in on us in about thirty days, but so far it is not here. There may be good reasons why this has not been done other than what the "hands" working with the rig have said about it. It would seem that since this appropriation is reimbursable and that the prospects are that if it is ever reimbursed that it will come out of the royalties from oil production on the San Juan part of the reservation that the San Juan Indians should have some water developed on their part of the reservation -- in fact, that they should have a whole lot done along those lines.

We have no allotments on the reservation. The ten acre tracts under the Hogback ditch and the ditches at Kirtland and Fruitland are sometimes spoken of as allotments but are not -- the use of the tracts are given over to certain Indians. When he dies or fails to make use of them they are assigned to some member of his family or to some person who will make use of them. On these tracts are found some form of habitation and each year a few new and better houses are put up. Along the Hogback ditch are more than a score of pretty good houses made of logs and some of stone and a few of lumber construction. Several of these are of more than one room. A few live in tents or brush hogans during the summer and move away in the winter to other camps, but nearly all of the occupants are looking forward to the time when they can have a real house on their land and it is hoped that money will be available to run the saw-mill until a considerable supply of building material can be sawed out. Adobe is plentiful and is cheap as well as a good form of construction and lumber is needed only in limited quantities for roofing, floors and door and window frames. This form of construction is used here almost exclusively by the white people in building. The new post office, the hotel and the residence of O. S. Evans will be of that material.

On the general allotment question it is not thought that it is possible or desirable to make allotments at this time or for years to come if ever. There is no desire on the part of the Indians for allotments and it would seem almost impossible to give them allotments that would be fair and equitable to all members of the tribe. The reservation belongs to them in common and they make good use of every foot of it capable of use at all. They use such small tracts as they can get water on for farms, have access to the timber in common and graze all the range in common. The reservation supports 6000 to 7000 people today which is a much larger population than is supported on any similar area of such land any place in the southwest outside of an Indian reservation.

This fact has finally been recognized by merchants in the nearby towns and there has been a very decided change in the attitude of the leading business men of those towns and we hear very much less talk about "opening the reservation" than was common a few years ago. The purchasing power of 6000 to 7000 Indians is greater than that of 600 to 700 white people and cowboys who would take the place of the Indians in case of an "opening up of the reservation." The development of a large irrigation project to cover 6000,000 or more acres might change the allotment question to some extent. The country needs the Indian. He is here and will be either an asset or a charge. If left with his present reservation he will be a self-supporting member of the community and a contributor to the industrial and business interests of the country. If allotted he will gradually drop out of the industrial equation except as a laborer. The most of the smaller business men of the community realize that it is better to have from 6000 to 10,000 individual consumers in a territory, even if the individual consumption is relatively small, than to have a few big stock outfits with much wealth but living in cities away from the country and most of whose supplies would be shipped in from wholesalers at outside points. Let us do what we can to hold his reservation for him in its present area. The Indian will not be able to hold his own in competition with the white man for another fifty years at least. The Indian himself recognizes this fact and that is why he has not been enthusiastic over the mining operations in the mountains or by oil companies. There is a constant desire of the white man to get in on the reservation and the boosters nearly all favor the allotment plan as an opening wedge to that end.

The past winter was a mild one and we sustained a very light loss of stock and such as there was did not occur from severe weather conditions. The lamb crop was about normal for the reservation -- say from fifty to sixty percent. There is more hay each year and the Indians are saving more of it to use with their flocks than ever before. Our dipping was done during August and September of the present period under the supervision of the inspectors of the Bureau of Animal Industry and the New Mexico Sheep Sanitary Board. The same men supervised the work as last year and there was no friction at all. They finally have learned that our Farmers know how to dip sheep about as well as they do. In fact, in most cases we did more than they required of us. The result was that we were continued as "clean territory" and our sheep went out without quarantine restrictions. Colorado and the State of New Mexico both recognized the dipping work done here. The present plans call for dipping to begin just as soon as inspectors can be had -- about the last of July of the first of half of August, if the expected rains come. The work will be done by the same men as last year and under the same supervision.

The future of the stock raising business is in keeping up the breed and continuing to improve it where possible. The stock business on the reservation will always be the SHEEP BUSINESS. The Navajo knows the sheep business as well or better than the average white man so far as ranging and taking care of them goes. All he needs is to be encouraged in his efforts and protected in his holdings of his range. He needs our help in getting hold of improved sires - it is our job to get them and bring them to where he can get hold of them. He does not know where to find them and could not conduct the business of purchasing them if he could find them. He now knows the value of improved sires; he needs a little more instruction in the care of such stock. He knows that he must dip his sheep and he no longer makes much of a fuss about it. Many of them now move their corrals to new ground after dipping. More of them this year have made an effort at grading their wool -- in fact they sheared all their half-breed sheep separated from the other sheep and kept that grade of wool separate all the way through. There is no longer much complaint from the traders about the Indians sanding, wetting, or salting their wool. In the past we have allowed the traders to penalize such tricks rather heavily and that has had something to do with his present attitude -- he has simply found out that it does not pay to do such tricks. The present year we bought a little Wonder two-clipper shearing machine and sent it to the Red Rock district. The use did not prove to be the success that we had anticipated it would be. For one thing, right at the crest of the shearing season Farmer Iles was unable to be out for two weeks on account of "flu". Some 300 sheep were sheared with it. The work was well done and several Indians learned the operation of the machine very readily and will make good machine shearers in time. It was partly to teach them machine shearing that we put in this machine. Machine work makes a much smoother fleece which weighs about half a pound more, the sheep look much better after such shearing, and faster work is done. It is believed that next year there will be much larger demand for the use of this machine. Anything new has to have time to soak in on an Indian. Most of our shearing is done by the women and if machine shearing comes in it may be that the men will have to do the shearing -- and that is what they will want to study out before they finally decide on the machine way of shearing.

The reservation is not adapted to the dairy industry. In the first place the feed proposition would prove a handicap, there being no farms large enough to produce feed enough to run even a small dairy. The distance to transportation and population would make it too costly to be a sucdess. The Shiprock school maintains a herd of registered Shorthorns and holsteins. It is our purpose to keep the Shiprock herd pure. There is no dairy herd at the Toadlena School. If pasture can be had it is the intention to transfer the Holsteins out to that school. It has been found that running two registered herds in the same school is not an easy matter. The Holsterins were put in in an effort to increase the milk supply but it has been found that they are not any better milkers than our Shorthorns and the milk is not as rich in butter fat. All the milk produced is used in the hospital and shcool, except a small quantity which is sold to employees. Better results would come from the dairy if it were in charge of a charge of a regular dairyman. Real dairy cows do not do the best with the kind of handling and milking we are able to give them. But with so many places where money is needed we have not thought that we could afford to have a dairyman. The right kind of a man who would stay on the job would be an investment as dairyman, poultryman and bee man. Our Indians do not keep cows as they do not use milk or butter. Other than the stock business the money an Indian has comes from freightin, from silver work by the men and blanket weaving by the women. Our women are the finest weavers in the whole world; that is some distinction and they are proud of it. All the other Navajos admit the superiorty of our weavers and the discriminating buyers will tell you the same thing, including the Fred Harvey people who specialize in selling the Navajo blankets to tourists. There has been an increasing demand for the silverwork of our silversmiths. They have begun to make souvenir spoons, cold meat sets, soup-ladles and the like that are in popular demand by tourists and even local white people. They formerly did silver work almost exclusively for other Navajos -- making bridle ornaments, belts and belt-buckles, and bracelets and silver rings set with turquoise and the gaudy silver nechlace for the women. There is a change in the Indians styles which is quite noticeable. The men do not wear the big silver belts like they did a few years ago and that is about the last thing they take out of pawn. The women, espectially the younger women even if not school girls, do not wear as many ornaments as they once did and the heavy silver necklace is going out of style with many of them. In its stead smaller necklaces are coming in style, such as a good many white women wear. The silver work has increased in artistic qualities and thus helps create a demand for this kind of work which also sells at good prices. The silver work is nearly all made from Mexican silver money which the traders secure for that purpose. The Mexican moeny is easier to work than the United States money as it contains less alloy.

The Farmers put in their time very largely in looking after the livestock interests of the Indians of their districts, dipping sheep, supervising stock sales, law and order matters, ditch maintenance, collecting school children, setting estates of deceased Indians so that the widow and minor children will get it instead of the male relatives of the deceased. The common law of the tribe leaves the widow with nothing (she is expected to get married again soon) and the minor children do not fare much better. Some male relative usually takes charge of the sheep or other property for the minor and by the time the minor grows up all his sheep are dead or otherwise disposed of; anyway he generally has none. We have had one or two cases of that kind during the year in which we have made the man restore some of the stolen goods much to his discomfort, and reduction in the size of his herd. The Farmers inspect all stock sold before it leaves the reservation and issue permits for its removal if it is the kind of stuff that should be allowed to go off; look after tresspassers and recover stolen property; collect wages for Indians who are not paid by their employers. The summer work of the Farmers is very heavy; sheep-dipping takes about six weeks of their time when they put in about sixteen hours a day and live right at the dip during the most of that time. After the lambs are sold in the fall the Farmers have some leisure time until spring, but their law and order work and probate settlements keep them with work enough to keep them on the job. They do not have any organization among themselves or with the Indians. During the year we had one joint meeting of licensed Traders and Farmers to discuss matters of mutual interest and in a special effort to organize the traders into a wool pool to handle the reservation output pf wool. The Farmers took part in the discussions. The Superintendent presided at the meeting and outlined its purpose. The best that we were able to do was to get the plan into the hands of a committee with authority to call a meeting when something is decided upon. All of them are clearly of the opinion that a WOOL POOL IS necessary for the best interests but some of the traders are yet so tied up with the wholesalers that they can not do what they know should be done. We still hope that the pool will win out. We have but four Farmers to cover the entire reservation. Of course, it is impossible for them to do so and it follows that a good many cases that should have their attention never reaches them and so go without proper settlement. There should be at least three more Farmers and four or five more could find planty to do.

Our Indians have ample market and trade facilities to take care of all their wants and needs. We have thirteen licensed trading posts, one on fee simple land at Aneth, and one full-blood Indian trading without license. There are a number of traders just off the reservation who do an almost exclusive Indian business. At one time a good many of this class were not desirable but at the present time nearly all make an effort to conduct their business in about as near the way the Department would require as if they were actually trading with a license. There are several licensed men who do little, if any business with Indians -- two garage men, the hotel, and a machine shop. The regular traders buy the Indian's wood, pelts, hides, some of their corn, the pinon nuts, lambs and sheep either directly, or through others buying at their stores and for whose fairness and conduct we hold the trader respensible, the blankets and such other articles as an Indian may have to sell. They sell them their flour, sugar and coffee, clothing and other necessities and what few luxuries an Indian allows himself -- canned fruit, cookies and crackers, soda waters, tobacco and candies. In the fall when they sell their lambs they pay up their bills. The traders are all fair in their dealings; so much so that there has been but one complaint against a trader during the year and that was not on account of unfair dealings--at least that was not the direct cause of the complaint. The trader sold out and left the reservation when we got after him. He never was much in favor of our "supervising his business" anyway and we were just as pleased when he decided to leave us. His case was one in which he had a dispute with an Indian and then assaulted him. The Indians called a meeting and about 30 or 40 of them made the complaint to us and demanded that he be sent away before something really serious did happen. The quarrel out of which the assult grew

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was over the price of a lamb and the Indian who got into the quarrel did not own the lamb or have anything to do with it -- just a case of "butting in."

Our saw mill was not operated during the year. We have bought new machinery for the mill and will move it to a new location about three miles south of its present location and saw out a big contract for the enlargement of the Shiprock School. The contract has been let at what we consider a better figure than we could do the work with our own employees. It is hoped that there will be enough money in our allotment of funds from "Support of Indians in New Mexico" to permit us to saw out considerable additional lumber under this contract for use by the Indians in house building and for headgates and flumes on the ditches under our immediate charge.

There are many ruins of various kinds on the reservation and more being found as men become more acquainted with the country and interested in that kind of investigation and work. There are some excellent preserved cliff dwellings down the San Juan River in Utah and smaller ones in various canyons over the reservation. A few miles below Aneth is one cliff dwelling that is said to be as well preserved as it was the day it was abandoned by its occupants hundreds of years ago. It is one the south side of the river under a large projecting cliff of rocks that has prevented the weather from reaching it and the prevailing wind is from the southwest so the drifting sand has passed over this dwelling and has not filled it up like many others. On the west side of the Carriso Mountain are several stone buildings that were no doubt fortifications of some kind. Professor Earl Morris visited these last summer. Heretofore they seem to have attracted no attention from this class of men. Up and down the San Juan River, Mancos Creek and other streams are found many mounds that at one time were houses that are older than the cliff dwellings. These are so crumbled at this time that they are merely a pile of stones on the bluffs above the streams and many people pass them without even knowing that they are anything but a pile of rocks and dirt. Broken pottery usually marks the location. Professor Morris has done some investigating work in these and has found some pottery but has not had funds sufficient to enable him to do the work that he wants to do. His funds come from the American Museum of Natural History which seems to have suffered the contraction of funds that other institutions have suffered during the past few years. This whole reservation and the whole southwest seems to have been the home of a dense population at one time, or at least a considerable population that may not have lived on large areas, but as ages passed by they occupied different locations to that of the people they drove out, ans as each left enough to be a mark of his having been here the whole seems to indicate a large population. There is a vast storehouse of interesting ruins which are not in any of the Parks, or National Monuments. These are of more than passing interest to the layman who happens to run on to them in the course of his everyday duties and they must be of surpassing interest to the professional archeologist who makes it his business to tell others just what kind of people lived in them and what they did and why. Still the layman has a right to indulge his imagination (if he has an imagination) to some extent and have his own opinion as to what kind of people they were, what they did, when they were here and how long they remained, where they went when theyleft and why they left. There is no one to dispute his conclusions who has any positive knowledge on the subject.

The usual San Juan Fair was not held last fall because the conditions did not seem to justify it. The farm products were few and the financial condition of both the Indians and the traders was such that it did not seem proper to spend money on a fair. The fair costs the Government about $500 in cash for premiums to say nothing of the time given to it by the employees. The traders put up the money for the sports and entertainments and that runs up to about $1000 more. It is the custom for each licensed trader to put up at least $50 and the two whose stores are at Shiprock put up double that sum and provide for the Ya-bei-chi which is permited at that time. The traders did not feel that they could stand that last fall so the fair was passed up. The conditions do not look much more favorable this year than last. It is admitted by all that the fair is a good thing and especially valuable as an advertising of the Navajo blankets.

The Navajo Indian is not very strong on celebrations of any kind. He will attend his own fair in creditable numbers -- nearly one-half of the population being in attendance-- and seems to enjoy being here. A few of them will attend the nearby fairs. But the ordinary holidays mean nothing to him. The contrast between a Fourth of July on some of the northern reservations where it takes the Indians from four to ten days to celebrate properly and the Navajo reservation when the Indian does not know when the day comes is so very great that it makes an impression on one who knows both places. Most Navajos do not even know when Sunday comes and none of them change their daily life on account of Sunday except that they know it is useless to go to the traders store on that day. Since the Navajo does not pay any attention to most celebrations, it would not be possible to change them into anything that would be of benefit to him. His only real recreation is in his "sing" and that is his own affair which he will not let anyone change for him.

There is one valid oil and gas mining lease on the reservation and three approved leases under the act of June 30, 1919. There are no grazing leases or grazing permits and no outsiders are allowed to run stock on our ranges.

There has been but little outside work for our Indians during the past year but a good many of them have found employment with the Midwest Refining Company as freighters, laborers and road builders here at home. Several have worked for lumber outfits on the Jacarilla reservation and in that vicinity, and only a short time ago we sent thirty additonal men up there. Something like 25 or 30 men are working in the mines at Telluride, Colorado. Most of these are old men who have been with the mines for several years. Some have worked with the Santa Fe railroad on construction work. A number of the English speaking boys have worked at various jobs away from the reservation as farm hands, herders, and shearers and the like. Two or three gangs went to Colorado last fall and worked during the potato harvest, one or more English speaking men being with each gang. This work proved satisfactory to both sides and it is expected that more will go to the potato fields this fall. None of our Indians have ever been placed in employment by Mr. Dagenett.

POPULATION.

A general council of the San Juan Indians was held at the agency on Saturday, September 23, 1922, at which time the applications of about ninteen individuals and corporations for oil and gas mining leases were presented to them for consideration. After consideration the council voted to grant a lease to W. E. Lockhart and J. J. Hall. It was understood at the time that these applications were for or on behalf of the Producers & Refiners Corporation. The Applications were for land on what isknown as the Tocito dome and the council refused to consider any other applications at this meeting. The next night, September 24, the Midwest drilled in their No. 1 well as a producer of the highest grade of oil known in the midcontinent field and one of the three highest grade wellls in the history of the oil business. The action of the council favoring the lease to the Producers & Refiners representatives was disapproved by the Department in March, 1923. There was two meetings of Indians after that date which they call councils, one to meet Hon. H. J. Hagerman, who had been appointed a Commissioner to Negotiate with the Navajo Tribe under the Regulations of January 27, 1923. There was a meeting on May 31, 1923, to select delegates to the Navajo Council provided for by the Amended Regulations of April 1923. This was called a council by the Indians. They selected as delegates, Deshna Clahcheschillige, Jacob C. Morgan and Robert Martin and as Alternates, Hugh Lapahi, Boh Bekis and Jim Curley. All the Delegates are educated and speak English as well as the average white person and Hugh Lapahi also speaks it, so that our delegation is two-thirds educated. To a great many people this convention was a revelation and a surprise. To a few of us who have worked with and watched this people for from six to fifteen years it was not wholly a surprise though we did not expect more than half of the members to be educated men. We have no business committee. An effort to create one has not been a success. The men selected did not have any conception of their duties and some of them made themselves objectionable to members of the tribe by their actions in assuming they had been selected as a guardian, over others in their neighborhood. Since the creation of a Navajo Council it is not thought that there is any need of a business committee. Such a body is needed only on the question of granting leases and under the new regulations that will be done by the Council of Twelve.

The Navajo Indians have never had any annuities or other from of gratuity. No issues of anything in the way of property of any kind was made to them except such as was given them while they were held as captives at Fort Sumner and the issues that were made to them under the provisions of the Treaty of 1868 immediately after they were released from captivity. This was about enough to last them one year and to set them up in the sheep business-- the treaty providing for 30,000 sheep.

NARRATIVE SECTION

Annual Report, 1923 San Juan School,
Section V. Allotments.

No allotments have been made on the reservation proper. Six Fourth Section allotments were made to the members of the Shakey Head family on the public domain just east of the reservation line last year. No trust patents have been received so far covering these selections which included lands on which these people were born and raised. Allotting Agency Symington is working in Utah at the present time marking Fourth Section allotments to the Polk and Posey bands of Ute Indians living in San Juan County and off the reservations. His work will include allotments to some ten or more Navajos who have always lived on lands off the reservation on the west side of Montezuma Creek. This creek is the line of the reservation and if they had been on the east side they would have been on the reservation. This matter will adjust itself after these Indians have a legal title and right to the lands they occupy. The situation down there has grown worse steadily for several years past and the younger generation of whites have done all they could to drive the Indians out of the country and the Indians have grown rather pugnacious and mean under the constant irritation of the attitude of the whites. The older generation of whites had a different attitude towards the Indian and their relations were much better than for the past few years. The Navajos who receive these allotments will need the attention of the Farmer down there for a time to see that they are not molested in their possession of the lands. No patents should be issued for any of these allotments for many years. Most likely the trust period should be extended at the expiration of the period if the original allottees are living at that time. Some of the Indians living on the reservation have public domain allotments east of the line and in the vicinity of Crown Point which are not occupied by any one. The trust patents for nearly all of these allotments are in the custody of the Superintendent of the Pueblo Bonita Reservation.

NARRATIVE SECTION

Annual Report, 1923
Section VI.

San Juan School,
Sales.

Since we have no allotments it follows that we have issued no patents-in-fee and no certificates of competency. No hearings have been held to determine the heirs of any deceased Indians, except that the Indian Court has distributed the personal property of deceased Indians among the legal heirs where there was an effort made to divert it away from such heirs or where the heirs had trouble among themselves.

No patents have been issued to any religious organization for any purpose during the period. No lands have been assigned to any of them during the year for mission purposes. The use of land for religious purposes is all that is given in any case; no patents are granted and none should be granted as long as present day conditions continue. An assignment of land should be made to the Plymouth Brethern for mission purposes at Kit Seal or Mexican Water.

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STATISTICAL

1923

SAN JUAN.
107

No. Nav. Now
1931

STATISTICAL.

Annual Report 1923 (Year.)

Section I.—Mails and Files.

San Juan Indian School.

San Juan Reservation.

1. How many official letters were received by you during the current fiscal year?

(a) From this Office 1000 est

(b) From other sources 2000

(c) Total, all sources 3000

2. How many official letters were written by you during the current fiscal year?

(a) To this Office 800

(b) To others 1500

(c) Total written by you 2300

STATISTICAL.

SECTION II.—LAW AND ORDER.

Annual Report 1923 (Year.)

San Juan Indian School.

San Juan Reservation.

1. Give the number of marriages by Indians under your supervision during the current fiscal year:

	(1) By tribal custom.	(2) By legal procedure.	(3) Total.
(a) Between Indians and whites	0	0	0
(b) Between citizen Indians	0	0	0
(c) Between citizen and noncitizen Indians	0	0	0
(d) Between noncitizen Indians	unknown	6	6
(e) Total		6	6

2. Number of plural marriages by Indians:

(a) Total existing June 30, current fiscal year	unknown	
(b) Number contracted during current fiscal year	unknown	

3. Number of Indian married couples divorced or separated:

(a) By proper legal procedure	0
(b) Without legal procedure	unknown
(c) Total	

4. Crimes committed (not to include drunkenness or other misdemeanors):

Character.	(1) By Indians.	(2) By whites on reservation.	(3) Total.
There is no record of any	0	0	0
Total			

	(1)	(2)	(3)
5. Arrests for drunkenness	0	0	0

6. Misdemeanors committed (not to include cases of drunkenness):

Character.	(1) By Indians.	(2) By whites on reservation.	(3) Total.
Adultry and fornicition	6	0	6
Larceny	2	0	2
Assault and battery	0	0	0
Total			

STATISTICAL.

SECTION II.—LAW AND ORDER—Continued.

San Juan Indian School.

San Juan Reservation.

TRAFFIC IN INTOXICANTS AMONG INDIANS.

	(1) By Indians.	(2) By whites.	(3) Total.
7. (a) Cases of introduction	0	0	0
(b) Cases of sale, gift, barter, etc	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0

CITIZENSHIP ATTAINED THROUGH MILITARY OR NAVAL SERVICE.

(a) Number of Indian soldiers and sailors who have attained citizenship under the Act of Congress cited in Indian Office Circulars No. 1587 and 1618	0

(On the reverse side of this sheet give their names, allotment numbers, date when, and place where they were so admitted to citizenship.)

8. Number of missionaries working among the Indians under your supervision:

Denomination.	Number.
Christian Reform	1
Presbyterian	4
Plymouth Brethren	3
Episcopal	2
Total	10

9. Number of church buildings among the Indians under your supervision:

Denomination.	Number.
Christian Reform	1
Presbyterian	3
Total	4

10. Number of Indians under your supervision who are church members, or have been baptized, or attend church services.

Denomination.	Number.
Presbyterian (School Childred)	210
Christian Reform (School childred)	160
Total	370

STATISTICAL.

SECTION III.—HEALTH.

Annual Report 1923 (Year.)

San Juan Indian School.

San Juan Reservation.

1. Population of your jurisdiction on June 30 of current fiscal year:

(a) Males a 3500 est

(b) Females a 3500 "

(c) Total a 7,000

2. Number of heads of families in this population 1400

(a) Number of families living in permanent houses b 200

(b) Number of families living in tents, tepees, or other temporary structures b 1200

3. Number of houses 200

(a) Number of such houses having wooden floors 30

	Males.	Females.	Total.
4. Number of births during the current fiscal year	c 85	c 90	c 175 est.

5. Number of deaths during the current fiscal year, distributed as follows:

	(1) Males.	(2) Females.	(3) Total.
(a) Minors	c 50	c 50	c 100 est
(b) Adults	40	35	75 "
(c) Total	90	85	175 "

	(1) Males.	(2) Females.	(3) Total.
6. How many of above deaths were of infants under 3 years old	c 40	c 40	c 80 est

7. Number of deaths during the current fiscal year, due to tuberculosis, distributed as follows:

	(1) Males.	(2) Females.	(3) Total.
(a) Minors	10	8	18 est
(b) Adults	8	6	14 "
(c) Total	18	14	32

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[a] These figures must agree with those reported under query 3, page 15.

[b] Sum of these figures must equal number heads of families in query 2.

[c] Exclusive of stillbirths.

STATISTICAL.

Section III.—Health—Continued.

San Juan Indian School.

San Juan Reservation.

Prevalence of disease:

8. How many Indians under your jurisdiction were examined for disease?

	General diseases.	Tuberculosis.	Trachoma.	Total.
(a) Males	640	121	170	931
(b) Females	583	82	110	775
(c) Total	1223	203	280	1706

9. How many cases of tuberculosis of all forms were found?

	(1) Latent.	(2) Active.	(3) Males.	(4) Females.	(5) Total.
(a) Pulmonary	5	22	8	14	27
(b) Glandular		4	2	2	4
(c) Bone		11	7	4	11
(d) Other forms		3	2	1	3
(e) Total, all forms	5	40	19	21	45

10. How many of the total population (estimated, if not known exactly) have tuberculosis?

(Estimates should be arrived at through percentage calculation based on actual examinations and the figures should bear a definite relation to the positive findings.)

	(1) Males.	(2) Females.	(3) Total.
(a) Pulmonary	287	665	952
(b) Glandular	57	58	115
(c) Bone	203	84	287
(d) Other forms	56	42	98
(e) Total, all forms	603	849	1452

11. How many cases of trachoma were found among these Indians examined for disease?

(a) Males 45

(b) Females 48

(c) Total 93

12. How many cases of trachoma were operated upon? 49

13. How many cases of trachoma were treated but not operated upon? 44

14. How many of the Indians under your jurisdiction do you estimate to have trachoma?

(a) Males 910

(b) Females 1505

(c) Total 2415

STATISTICAL.

SECTION III.—HEALTH—Continued.

San Juan Indian School.

San Juan Reservation.

15. How many of the Indians belonging to your jurisdiction are insane?

	(1) Males.	(2) Females.	(3) Total.
(a) Treated at Canton Asylum		None	
(b) Treated at other institutions		"	
(c) Treated on the reservation		"	
(d) Receiving no treatment		"	
(e) Total			

Hospitals:

16. Agency and School (Insert school, agency, sanatorium, or asylum.) on reservation		1
(a) Character of construction (brick, frame, etc.)		Frame
(b) Maximum capacity of (hospital or sanatorium)		40 beds
(c) Number of Indians remaining in institution 1922 June 30, preceding fiscal year	8	
(d) Number of Indians admitted 22 to 23 during the current fiscal year	388	
(e) Total number treated during the Do current fiscal year		396
(f) Number discharged during the Do current fiscal year	375	
(g) Number of deaths in institution during the Do current fiscal year	4	
(h) Total discharged and died during the current fiscal year		379
(i) Number of Indians remaining in institution 1923 June 30, current fiscal year		17
16j. Total number hospital day's treatment during year		6533
16k. Total cost of institution during year		[a]$
16l. Total cost per day per patient (exclusive only of new construction)		$
16m. Number of Indians under your jurisdiction who were given treatment for venereal diseases		1

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[a] This should include pay of employees, subsistence, repairs, and all other incidental expense necessary for its proper conduct and management, except new construction.

STATISTICAL.

Section III.—Health—Continued.

San Juan Indian School

San Juan Reservation.

17. Physicians:

	(1) Number.	(2) Salary.	(3) Location of headquarters (school, agency, or on reservation).	(4) Total area covered (sq. mi.).	(5) Number Indians under.
(a) Contract	None	$			
(b) Regular	1	1400	Agency	3120	3000 est.
	1	1200	Toad. dist.	270	1800 "
Total	2	2600		3390	4800 "
18. Field matrons			None		
Total					
19. Nurses	1	720	School		
Total	1	720			

20. Number Indians receiving medical relief from:

Contract physicians	0
Regular physicians	4800
Field matrons	0
Nurses	0
Total	4800 est.

21. Number of rooms in dormitories used exclusively in treatment of sick cases None

(a) Capacity (number of beds)

STATISTICAL.

SECTION III.—HEALTH—Continued.

San Juan Indian School.

San Juan Reservation.

22. Quarters:

	(1) Number.	(2) Location (school, agency, or on reservation).	(3) Character of building.	(4) Number rooms in each.	(5) Running water (yes or no).
(a) Physicians' residences	1	Agency	Brick	5	yes
	1	Toadlen a	Stone	5	yes
(b) Field matrons' residences	No	Field matrons			
(c) Nurses' quarters		In hospital			
23. Dispensaries	1	Agency	log	3	yes
	1	Toadlena	stone	2	yes

24. Equipment:

	HORSES.		VEHICLES.		AUTOMOBILES.	
	Number for exclusive use.	Number used also by school or agency.	Number for exclusive use.	Number used also by school or agency.	Number for exclusive use.	Number used also by school or agency.
(a) Physicians	4	0	2	0	1	0
(b) Field matrons	No field matrons					

STATISTICAL.

Section IV.—Schools.

Annual Report 1923 (Year.)

San Juan Indian School.

San Juan Reservation.

1. Number of children under your jurisdiction, including those away at other schools, from 5 to 18 years of age, both included:

(1) Males.	(2) Females.	(3) Total.
1200	1200	2400 est.

2. Number of these incapacitated for attendance at school by reason of—

		(1) Males.	(2) Females.	(3) Total.
(a) Ill health	Unknown			[a]
(b) Mental defect	"			[a]
(c) Physical defect	"			[a]
(d) Marriage	"			
(e) Absence or other reasons	"			
(f) Total				

3. Number of children eligible for school attendance:

(1) Males.	(2) Females.	(3) Total.
1000	1000	2000 est.

4. Capacity, total enrollment, average attendance of Indians of your jurisdiction in different schools (not including Indians from other jurisdictions enrolled in your schools):

(Account here for all the children under your jurisdiction, showing the schools, by names, in which these children are enrolled.)

Government schools:

(a) Nonreservation boarding [b]—

	(1) Total enrollment.
Sherman Institute (California)	
Haskell Institute (Kansas)	
Phoenix (Arizona)	
Total	

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[a] Sum of these figures must equal total ineligible children reported on page 12.

[b] Not to be filled by superintendents of nonreservation schools.

STATISTICAL.

SECTION IV.—SCHOOLS—Continued.

San Juan Indian School.

San Juan Reservation.

	(1) Capacity.	(2) Total enrollment.[a]	(3) Average attendance.
Government schools—Continued.			
(b) Reservation boarding—			
San Juan	180	281	[illegible]
Toadlena	150	160	
(c) Day—			
No day schools			
Mission schools:[b]			
(d) Contract boarding—			
No contract schools			
(e) Noncontract boarding—			
Navajo Methodist Mission	30	30	
(f) Noncontract day—			
None			
Private schools:[b]			
(g) Contract boarding—			
None			
Public day schools:[b]			
(h) ~~Contract or~~ where tuition is paid	10	10	10
(i) Noncontract			
(j) TOTAL, ALL CLASSES OF SCHOOLS			

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[a] Figures in this column must agree with quarterly attendance reports made in accordance with Circular No. 603.

[b] For capacity of mission, private, and public schools, show capacity available for Indian children.

Pupils enrolled in ________________ nonreservation school during current fiscal year.

NAME. (Group pupils by reservations.)	TRIBE.	SUPERINTENDENCY, OR WHEN UNKNOWN, GIVE POST OFFICE, COUNTY, AND STATE.

STATISTICAL.

Section IV.—Schools—Continued.

San Juan Indian School.

San Juan Reservation.

5. White children enrolled in Indian schools under your jurisdiction 0

6. Pupils:

(a) Number of desertions during the year 3

(b) Number of graduates 0

(c) Number of returned students on the reservation 52

7. Number of grades maintained in academic work 4

8. Employees:

(a) Number of changes during past year 41

(b) If your duties involved both agency and school work, state proportionate amount of time devoted to school work .... one half

(c) Number of representatives of Indian Office who have visited your jurisdiction during the current fiscal year ending June 30 ....

9. Number of Indian children within reach of Government, mission, or public schools .... 400 est.

10. Give below the number of Indian children from other jurisdictions enrolled in schools under your jurisdiction:

Name of school.	Jurisdiction from which enrolled.	(1) Enrollment.	(2) Average attendance.
	None		
Total			

STATISTICAL.

SECTION IV.—SCHOOLS—Continued.

San Juan Reservation.

11. **All** public schools:

(a) Names	Location. (Make this definite)	Number Indian children within 2 miles.	Number whites enrolled.	Number Indians enrolled.	Tuition rate paid in U. S.
Agency	Shiprock	10	22	8	25¢ day
Toadlena	Toadlena	15	9	2	25¢ day
Total		25	31	a 10	

(b) Total number Indian children in public schools:

Current Fiscal Year.	For whom tuition paid.	For whom not paid.	Total.
	a 10	a	a 10

(c) If Indian children are not received in any public schools, why are they excluded?

(d) Is their attendance therein regular? If not, why?

yes, very regular

(e) If the personal condition of any Indian children prevents their being willingly received by the public schools, what remedy is practicable?

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a Indians in public schools should agree with number reported in queries 4 (h) and 4 (i) col. 2, page 10.

STATISTICAL.

SECTION IV.—SCHOOLS—Continued.

San Juan Indian School.

San Juan Reservation.

11. Indian children who are ineligible to attend schools for normal children, because of mental or physical defect:

Name of pupil.	Disease or defect.									
	Tuberculosis.	Trachoma.	Impaired vision.	Blind.	Deaf and mute.	Crippled.	Incorrigible.	Feeble-minded	Insane.	Others (name them).
	Unknown									
1.										
2.										
3.										
4.										
5.										
6.										
7.										
8.										
9.										
10.										
11.										
12.										
13.										
14.										
15.										
16.										
17.										
18.										
Total										

NOTE.—Indicate the disease or defect of the pupil by marking (x) in designated column.

STATISTICAL.

SECTION IV.—SCHOOLS—Continued.

San Juan Indian School.

San Juan Reservation.

12. Playground equipment:

Kind of apparatus.	Quantity.			Cost.	
	For girls.	For boys.	Total.		
Volley ball	2		2	4.90 $4.60	Toadlena San Juan
Baseball		2	2	55.00 28.32	Toadlena San Juan
Basket ball	1	1	2	14.35	Toadlena and San Juan
Handball					
Indoor baseball					
Hockey					
Tennis	1	1	1	12.00	1 outfit for boys & girls Toadlena
Lacrosse					
Croquet	1	1	1	5.00	1 outfit for boys & girls Toadlena
Giant strides					
Jump standards					
Swings	6	2	8	90.00	San Juan
Teeter ladders					
Ladders					
Portable seesaws	1		1	50.00	San Juan
Traveling or flying rings					
Horizontal or parallel bars					
Climbing pole		4	4	10.00	San Juan
Trapeze					
Slides	1		1	60.00	San Juan
(Other)				200.00	San Juan
Total				534.17	

STATISTICAL.

SECTION IV.—SCHOOLS—Continued.

San Juan Indian School.

San Juan Reservation.

13. Report on school libraries for the current fiscal year:

Name of school.	Number of books in library at end of last fiscal year.				Number of books purchased during current fiscal year.				Circulation.			Amount expended during fiscal year.
	Text and reference.[a]	Literature.	Fiction.	Total.	Text and reference.	Literature.	Fiction.	Total.	Literature.	Fiction.	Total.	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
San Juan School	1102	50	50	1202	442			442	25	0	25	$25.00
Toadlena	350	-	-	350	292			292	-	-	-	$50.00
Total	1452	50	50	1552	734	-	-	734	25	-	25	$75.00

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[a] This should include text and reference books actually placed in the school library and *not the text* and *supplementary books used in the class room every day.*

STATISTICAL.

Section V.—Industries.

Annual Report 1923
(Year.)

San Juan Indian School.

San Juan Reservation.

1. Population of the reservation:

	(1) Allotted.	(2) Unallotted.	(3) Total.
(a) Minors, male (to 20, inclusive)		2000	2000 est
(b) Minors, female (to 17, inclusive)		2000	2000 "
(c) Adults, male (21 and over)		1500	1500 "
(d) Adults, female (18 and over)		1500	1500 "
(e) Total	[a]	[a] 7000	[a] 7000 "

2. Number of these physically and mentally sound:

(a) Minors, male (to 20, inclusive)	Unknown		
(b) Minors, female (to 17, inclusive)			
(c) Adults, male (21 and over)			
(d) Adults, female (18 and over)			
(e) Total			

3. Total population June 30, current fiscal year:

(a) Distributed by tribes—

Tribe.	(1) Males.	(2) Females.	(3) Total.
Navajo	3500	3500	7000 est
Total	3500	3500	[b] 7000 est

4. Number of Indians who wear modern attire 3000 "

5. Number of Indians who are voters of the State 0

6. Number of Indians who are citizens of the United States 0

7. Number of Indians under your supervision who can speak the English language 850 est

8. Number of Indians under your supervision who can read and write the English language 600 "

---

[a] These figures must agree with the totals in column (9) page 16.
[b] The total in this space must be the same as the population shown by the census and in query 1, page 4.

STATISTICAL.

SECTION V.—INDUSTRIES—Continued.

San Juan Indian School.

San Juan Reservation.

POPULATION.

9. In addition to the census of the Indians under your jurisdiction, by names, give the following recapitulation of the population (including children away at school) as of June 30, current fiscal year, each tribe on a separate sheet, and a recapitulation of all the Indians under your jurisdiction:

Navajo Tribe, occupying San Juan Reservation.

	Minors.			Adults.			Total.		
	(1) Able-bodied.	(2) Mentally or physically disabled.	(3) Total.	(4) Able-bodied.	(5) Mentally or physically disabled.	(6) Total.	(7) Able-bodied.	(8) Mentally or physically disabled.	(9) Total.
Allotted:									
(a) Males		None allotted							
(b) Females									
(c) Total									[a]
Unallotted:									
(d) Males									3500 est
(e) Females									3500 "
(f) Total									[a] 7000 "
Total:									
(g) Males									3500 "
(h) Females									3500 "
(i) Total									[a] 7000 "

10. Distribute the above population as follows:

	(1) Males.	(2) Females.	(3) Total.
(a) Full-blood	3500	3500	7000 est
(b) Mixed, more than half Indian blood	0	0	0
(c) Half, or less Indian blood	0	0	0
(d) Total	3500	3500	[b] 7000 est.

---

[a] These figures must agree with those given on page 15, in answer to query 1.

[b] These figures must be the same as total under query 9 (i).

STATISTICAL.

SECTION V.—INDUSTRIES—Continued.

San Juan Indian School.

San Juan Reservation.

10A. Living allotted Indians who have—	Full blood.	Mixed, More than half Indian blood.	Half, or less Indian blood.		Total.
			Adults.	Minors.	
Received trust or restricted fee patents	No allotments				
Received patents in fee					
Received certificates of competency					
Total					[a]

10B. Total number of allotments of deceased Indians where land is held:

(a) In trust No allotments

(b) By restricted fee patents

10C. Total number of trust estates where the heirs have been determined by the Secretary of the Interior

10D. Total number of restricted fee estates where the heirs have been determined by the Secretary of the Interior

10E. Total number of fee patents issued allottees to June 30, current fiscal year:

(a) Under Declaration of Policy

(b) Under Competency Commission

(c) Upon original application

---

[a] These figures must agree with those reported in column (9), query 9 (c), page 16.

STATISTICAL.

SECTION V.—INDUSTRIES—Continued.

San Juan Indian School.

San Juan Reservation.

Distribution and character of land:

11. Reserved for school:

	(1) Acreage.	(2) Value per acre.	(3) Total value.
(a) Agricultural, now irrigated San Juan	190	$ 100	$ 24400
Toadlena	54		
(b) Agricultural, not irrigated but susceptible thereof and for which there is apparent water supply	20	100	2000
(c) Agricultural, irrigation unnecessary			
(d) Total agricultural land (total of a, b, and c)	264	200	26400
(e) Grazing (open country)			
(f) Grazing (swamp)			
(g) Timber land covered with pasture grass			
(h) Total grazing land (total of e, f, and g)			
(i) Swamp, nongrazing			
(j) Timber land not covered with pasture grass			
(k) Mineral land			
(l) Valuable for other purposes			
(m) Unfit for any purpose			
(n) Total, all classes (total of d, h, i, j, k, l, and m)	[a] 264	100	[a] 26400

---

[a] These figures must show the total acreage and value, respectively, of lands reserved for school purposes, and must be equal to the sum of acreage and value of school lands reported in query 1, pages 46 and 46 lettered.

STATISTICAL.

Section V.—Industries—Continued.

San Juan Indian School.

San Juan Reservation.

12. Reserved for agency:

	(1) Acreage.	(2) Value per acre.	(3) Total value.
(a) Agricultural, now irrigated	100	$ 100	$ 10,000
(b) Agricultural, not irrigated but susceptible thereof and for which there is apparent water supply			
(c) Agricultural, irrigation unnecessary			
(d) Total agricultural land (total of a, b, and c)	100	100	$10,000
(e) Grazing (open country)			
(f) Grazing (swamp)			
(g) Timber land covered with pasture grass			
(h) Total grazing land (total of e, f, and g)			
(i) Swamp, nongrazing			
(j) Timber land not covered with pasture grass			
(k) Mineral land			
(l) Valuable for other purposes			
(m) Unfit for any purpose			
(n) Total, all classes (total of d, h, i, j, k, l, and m)	[a] 100	100	[a] $10,000

13. Allotted:

(a) Agricultural, now irrigated	No allotments		
(b) Agricultural, not irrigated but susceptible thereof and for which there is apparent water supply			
(c) Agricultural, irrigation unnecessary			
(d) Total agricultural land (total of a, b, and c)	[b]		

---

[a] These figures must show the total acreage and value, respectively, of lands reserved for agency purposes and must be the same as the acreage and value of agency lands reported in query 2, page 47.

[b] These figures must agree with those reported in column (1), query 27 (e), page 25.

STATISTICAL.

SECTION V.—INDUSTRIES—Continued.

San Juan Indian School.

San Juan Reservation.

13. Allotted—Continued.

	(1) Acreage.	(2) Value per acre.	(3) Total value.
(e) Grazing (open country) No allotments		$	$
(f) Grazing (swamp)			
(g) Timber land covered with pasture grass			
(h) Total grazing land (total of e, f, and g)	[a]		
(i) Swamp, nongrazing			
(j) Timber land not covered with pasture grass			
(k) Mineral land			
(l) Valuable for other purposes			
(m) Unfit for any purpose			
(n) Total, all classes (total of d, h, i, j, k, l, and m)	[b] ✓		[b] ✓

14. Unallotted:

	(1) Acreage.	(2) Value per acre.	(3) Total value.
(a) Agricultural, now irrigated	8820	50	441000
(b) Agricultural, not irrigated but susceptible thereof and for which there is apparent water supply	5000	3	15000
(c) Agricultural, irrigation unnecessary			
(d) Total agricultural land (total of a, b, and c)	[c] 13820		456000
(e) Grazing (open country)	3740000	1	3740000
(f) Grazing (swamp)	0	0	0
(g) Timber land covered with pasture grass	12000	6	72000 ✓
(h) Total grazing land (total of e, f, and g)	[d] 3752000		3812000
(i) Swamp, nongrazing	None		
(j) Timber land not covered with pasture grass	"		
(k) Mineral land	"		
(l) Valuable for other purposes	"		
(m) Unfit for any purpose	"		
(n) Total, all classes (total of d, h, i, j, k, l, and m)	[b] 3765820		[b] 4268000 ✓

---

[a] These figures must agree with those reported in column (1), query 28 (e), page 25.

[b] These figures must show the total acreage and value, respectively, of allotted and unallotted lands, and must be the same as acreage and value reported in queries 7 and 8, page 54.

[c] These figures must agree with those reported in column (2), query 27 (e), page 25.

[d] These figures must agree with those reported in column (2), query 28 (e), page 25.

STATISTICAL.

Section V.—Industries—Continued.

San Jaun Indian School.

San Juan Reservation.

15. Use of school and agency lands:

	(1) School lands (acres).	(2) Agency lands (acres).	(3) Total acres.
(a) Building sites	15	5	20
(b) Under cultivation	209	92	301
(c) Used for pasture	25		25
(d) Used for corrals or yard	5	3	8
(e) Used for other purposes (name purpose)—			
	10		10
(f) Unused			
(g) Total	a 264	a 100	364

16. Wagon roads on reservation:

	(1) On school lands.	(2) On agency lands.	(3) On Indian lands.	(4) Total on reservation.
Complete—				
(a) Miles of roads	3/4	3/4	290	291½
(b) Cost	$ 75	$ 75	$60000	$ 60150
In course of construction—				
(c) Miles of roads				
(d) Cost when completed	$	$	$	$
Total—				
(e) Miles of roads (total of a and c)	3/4	3/4	290	291½
(f) Cost (total of b and d)	$ 75	$ 75	$60000	$ 60150
Repaired during fiscal year—				
(g) Miles of roads repaired		None		
(h) Cost of repairs	$	$	$	$

17. Number, acreage, and value of school, agency, demonstration, and experimentation farms on the reservation:

Kinds of farms.	(1) Number of such farms.	(2) Acreage of such farms.	(3) Value per acre.	(4) Total value.
(a) School farms	2	264	$ 100	$ 26400
(b) Agency farms	1	100	100	10000
(c) Demonstration farms				
(d) Experimentation farms				
(e) Total	3	364	100	36400

---

a These figures must agree with acreage reported under queries 11(n) and 12(n), pages 17 and 18.

STATISTICAL.

SECTION V.—INDUSTRIES—Continued.

San Juan Indian School.

San Juan Reservation.

18. Persons employed during the year on school, agency, demonstration, and experimentation farms (if a person devoted only part of his time to the farm work, show only that part of his salary chargeable thereto):

Kinds of farms.	REGULAR.		IRREGULAR.		TOTAL.	
	(1) Number.	(2) Salary for the year.	(3) Number.	(4) Wages for the year.	(5) Number.	(6) Wages and salary.
(a) On school farms	4	$ 2620	2	$ 400	6	$ 3020
(b) On agency farms	2	880	5	350	7	1230
(c) On demonstration farms						
(d) On experimentation farms						
(e) Total	6	3400	7	750	13	4250

19. Tools, agricultural implements, etc., on hand for use on school, agency, demonstration, and experimentation farms:

Kinds.	ON SCHOOL FARMS.		ON AGENCY FARMS.		ON DEMONSTRATION FARMS.		ON EXPERIMENTATION FARMS.	
	(1) Quantity.	(2) Value.	(3) Quantity.	(4) Value.	(5) Quantity.	(6) Value.	(7) Quantity.	(8) Value.
(a) Machines, harvesting and threshing	3	$ 90.00	0	$ 0	0	$		$
(b) Plows, harrows, cultivators, etc	20	200.00	12	120.00				
(c) Vehicles, wagons, buggies, sleighs, etc	5	375.00	6	360.00				
(d) Road machinery, scrapers, etc			2	500.00				
(e) Harness sets	5	200.00	8	320.00				
(f) Hand tools, rakes, shovels, hammers, etc	75	30.00	25	10.00				
(g) Total value of above		895		1560				
(h) Buildings, cellars, etc.	6	14000	3	3800				
(i) Live stock (draft animals)	10	1000	12	1200				
(j) Miscellaneous property		400.		300.00				
(k) Total of g, h, i, and j		16295		6660				

STATISTICAL.

Section V.—Industries—Continued.

San Juan Indian School.

San Juan Reservation.

20. Quantity and value of seeds and other materials (not including machinery, equipment, etc.) used on school, agency, demonstration, and experimentation farms:

	Kinds of seed and materials.	Unit.	School farms.		Agency farms.		Demonstration farms.		Experimentation farms.	
			(1) Quantity.	(2) Value.	(3) Quantity.	(4) Value.	(5) Quantity.	(6) Value.	(7) Quantity.	(8) Value.
(a)	Alfalfa	lbs	200	$40.80		$		$		$
(b)	beets	lbs	50	20.00						
(c)	Garden seeds			90.84						
(d)	Corn	lbs	800	24.00						
(e)										
(f)										
(g)										
(h)										
(i)	Total value			174.64						

21. Products of boarding-school farms, orchards, etc.:

	Products, such as stock, poultry, fruit, vegetables, grain, etc.	Unit.	Total raised.		Consumed.		Sold.		On hand.	
			(1) Quantity.	(2) Value.	(3) Quantity.	(4) Value.	(5) Quantity.	(6) Value.	(7) Quantity.	(8) Value.
(a)	Pigs	No	3/0	$30.	6	$60.		$	2/61	$1/50.
(b)	Calves	"	9	90.	6	120.			3	150
(c)	Milk	Gal	7360	1472.	7360	1472.	300	60.	0	
(d)	Ensilage	ton	100	1000	100	1000			0	
(e)	Vegetables &f	tons	50	500.	50	500			0	
(f)	Hay	tons	150	2250.	150	2250			0	
(g)	Beets	tons	20	100.	20	100.			0	
(h)									0	
(i)	Total value			[a] 5442		[a] 5502		[a] 60.		[a] 300.00

[a] Total of values consumed, sold, and on hand must equal total value raised.

STATISTICAL.

SECTION V.—INDUSTRIES—Continued.

San Juan Indian School.

San Juan Reservation.

22. Products of day-school farms, orchards, etc.:

Products, such as stock, poultry, fruit, vegetables, grain, etc.	Unit.	Total raised.		Consumed.		Sold.		On hand.	
		(1) Quantity.	(2) Value.	(3) Quantity.	(4) Value.	(5) Quantity.	(6) Value.	(7) Quantity.	(8) Value.
(a)			$		$		$		$
(b)									
(c)		No day schools							
(d)									
(e) Total value			[a]		[a]		[a]		[a]
(f) Total both boarding and day schools (21 (l) + 22 (e))									

23. Products of agency farm, orchard, etc.:

Products, such as stock, poultry, fruit, vegetables, grain, etc.	Unit.	Total raised.		Consumed.		Sold.		On hand.	
		(1) Quantity.	(2) Value.	(3) Quantity.	(4) Value.	(5) Quantity.	(6) Value.	(7) Quantity.	(8) Value.
(a)			$		$		$		$
(b)		No Agency farm							
(c)									
(d)									
(e) Total value			[a]		[a]		[a]		[a]

24. Products of demonstration farm (separate from school or agency farm):

Products, such as stock, poultry, fruit, vegetables, grain, etc.	Unit.	Total raised.		Consumed.		Sold.		On hand.	
		(1) Quantity.	(2) Value.	(3) Quantity.	(4) Value.	(5) Quantity.	(6) Value.	(7) Quantity.	(8) Value.
(a)			$		$		$		$
(b)		No demonstration farms							
(c)									
(d)									
(e) Total value			[a]		[a]		[a]		[a]

25. Products of experimentation farm:

Products, such as stock, poultry, fruit, vegetables, grain, etc.	Unit.	Total raised.		Consumed.		Sold.		On hand.	
		(1) Quantity.	(2) Value.	(3) Quantity.	(4) Value.	(5) Quantity.	(6) Value.	(7) Quantity.	(8) Value.
(a)			$		$		$		$
(b)									
(c)		No experimental farms.							
(d)									
(e) Total value			[a]		[a]		[a]		[a]

[a] Total of values consumed, sold, and on hand must equal total value raised.

STATISTICAL.

SECTION V.—INDUSTRIES—Continued.

San Juan Indian School.

San Juan Reservation.

26. Articles fabricated in shops and sewing rooms at[a] San Juan School
(Insert name of school or agency.)

Articles.	Quantity made.	Value of material used.	Market value of manufactured articles.	Used.		Sold.		On hand.	
				Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
		$	$		$		$		$
Aprons	312	50.50	173.50	312	50.50				
Bloomers	212	42.40	146.00	212	42.40				
Dresses	662	531.00	984.52	662	531.00				
Gowns	80	24.00	60.00	80	24.00				
Sheets	377	230.00	282.75	377	235.55				
Towels	1563	173.10	234.45	1563	234.45				
Table cloths	14	17.50	25.90	14	25.90				
Undershirts	153	49.60	93.50	153	49.60				
Total value[b]		1063.71	2000.62	10	2000.62				

---

[a] See Abstract C, quarterly property accounts, Form 5-003, for current year.

[b] The sum of the value used, sold, and on hand must agree with market value of manufactured articles.

Section V.—Industries—Continued.

San Juan Indian School.

San Juan Reservation.

27. Acreage of agricultural lands:

	(1) Allotted.	(2) Unallotted.	(3) Total.
(a) Acres agricultural lands cultivated by Indians		7000	[a] 7000
(b) Acres agricultural lands used by Indians for grazing purposes		6820	6820
(c) Acres agricultural lands leased			[b]
(d) Acres agricultural lands not used for any purpose			
(e) Total	[c]	[c] 13820	13820

28. Acreage of grazing lands:

(a) Acres grazing lands used by Indians for grazing purposes		3752000	3752000
(b) Acres grazing lands used by Indians for other purposes		0	0
(c) Acres grazing lands leased		0	[b] 0
(d) Acres grazing lands unused		0	0
(e) Total	[d]	[d] 3752000	3752000

29. Total acreage used by Indians for grazing purposes (total of 27 (b) and 28 (a)):

(1) Allotted lands.	(2) Unallotted lands.	(3) Total.
	3758820	3758820

30. Indians farming for themselves:

	Allotted.		Unallotted.		Leased or Rented.		Total.	
	(1) Number.[e]	(2) Acreage.	(1) Number.[e]	(2) Acreage.	(1) Number.[e]	(2) Acreage.	(1) Number.	(2) Acreage.
(a) Allotted Indians								
(b) Unallotted Indians			1400	7000			1400	7000
(c) Total			1400	7000			1400	[a] 7000

---

[a] These figures must agree.

[b] Sum of these figures must equal total acreage leased, as reported in query 38 (a), (b), (c), and (f), page 28.

[c] These figures must agree with those reported under queries 13 (d) and 14 (d), respectively, pages 18 and 19.

[d] These figures must agree with those reported under queries 13 (h) and 14 (h), respectively, page 19.

[e] Number Indians must not be duplicated.

STATISTICAL.

SECTION V.—INDUSTRIES—Continued.

San Juan Indian School.

San Juan Reservation.

31. Crops raised by Indians and value thereof (garden truck may be combined as miscellaneous):

	Kinds.	Unit.	On allotted lands. (1) Quantity.	On allotted lands. (2) Value.	On unallotted lands. (3) Quantity.	On unallotted lands. (4) Value.	Total. (5) Quantity.	Total. (6) Value.
(a)	Corn	bu.		$	22000	$18480	22000	$18480
(b)	Beans	lbs.			18000	900	18000	9000
(c)	Wheat	bu.			25000	2500	2500	2500
(d)	Alfalfa	tons			2000	30000	20000	30000
(e)	Miscellaneous	lbs			80000	1600	80000	1600
(f)								
(g)								
(h)								
(i)	Total value					55355.00		55355.00

32. Disposition of above crops:

(a)	Value of crops consumed by the Indians	$ 39500
(b)	Value of crops sold by the Indians	14000
(c)	Value of crops remaining on hand	1855
(d)	Total	[a] 55355

33. Largest acreages farmed by individual Indians:

(1) Name of Indian.	(2) Degree of Indian blood.	(3) Age.	(4) Acreage farmed.	(5) Principal crops raised.	(6) Value of crops raised.
These Indians are stockmen. Their farms consist					$
of but a few acres to the family. No large					
acreage farmed by any individual Indians.					

---

[a] These figures must agree.

STATISTICAL.

SECTION V.—INDUSTRIES—Continued.

San Juan Indian School.

San Juan Reservation.

34. Number of acres under ditch:

	(1) From wells.	(2) From other systems.	(3) Total.
(a) Allotted lands		13820	13820
(b) Unallotted lands		13820	13820
(c) Total			[a]

35. Number of acres under ditch, distributed as follows:

	(1) For farming.	(2) For grazing.	(3) Other purposes.	(4) Total.
Used by Indians—				
(a) Allotted lands				
(b) Unallotted lands	7000	6820		13820
(c) Total	7000	6820		13820
Used by lessees—				
(d) Allotted lands	None			
(e) Unallotted lands	None			
(f) Total				
Not used—				
(g) Allotted lands				
(h) Unallotted lands				
(i) Total				
Total acreage under ditch:				
(j) Allotted lands	None allotted			
(k) Unallotted lands				13820
(l) Total				[a] 13820

36. Acreage susceptible of farming without irrigation:

Used by Indians—				
(a) Allotted lands				
(b) Unallotted lands				
(c) Total				
Used by lessees—				
(d) Allotted lands				
(e) Unallotted lands				
(f) Total				
Not used—				
(g) Allotted lands				
(h) Unallotted lands				
(i) Total				
Total acreage susceptible of farming without irrigation—				
(j) Allotted lands				
(k) Unallotted lands				
(l) Total				

---

[a] These figures must agree.

STATISTICAL.

Section V.—Industries—Continued.

San Juan Indian School.

San Juan Reservation.

37. Acreage of allotments:

	(1) Number of allotments.	(2) Acreage of allotments.
(a) Total allotments on reservation and acreage No allotments		
(b) Worked or used by Indians		
(c) Not used by Indians		

38. Acreage under lease or permit, and income paid in cash, or improvements, during the current fiscal year:

	(1) Allotted lands.				(2) Unallotted lands.		
	(1) Number.	(2) Number of allotments.	(3) Acres.	(4) Rental.	(5) Number.	(6) Acres.	(7) Rental.
(a) Farming leases	none			$	none		$
(b) Grazing leases	none				none		
(c) Grazing permits	none				none		
(d) Mining—							
(1) Coal and asphalt	none					none	
(2) Oil and gas					1	4800	$3600.00
(3) Other minerals					3	670	167.50
(e) Name other purposes—							
(f) Improvements for—							
(1) Farming leases[a]				[b]			[b]
(2) Grazing[a]				[b]			[b]
Total							

39. Allotments under lease:

	(1) Number.	(2) Acreage.	(3) Total revenue.
(a) Through departmental control	No allotments		$
(b) By Indians direct with departmental permission			
(c) By Indians direct without departmental permission			
Total			

40. Number of Indian traders licensed to do business on the reservation:

(a) Indians (full-blood)	
(b) Indians (mixed-blood)	
(c) Whites	13
(d) Total	13

---

[a] Should not be included above, in (a) and (b).

[b] If actual figures can not be supplied, give estimated figures.

STATISTICAL.

SECTION V.—INDUSTRIES—Continued.

San Juan Indian School.

San Juan Reservation.

41. Number of Indians engaged in live-stock industry as principal means of support:
   (a) Allotted Indians
   (b) Unallotted Indians 3000 est
   (c) Total 3000 " 3800

42. Number of Indians owning stock as only partial means of support or for farm or home use:
   (a) Allotted Indians
   (b) Unallotted Indians 800 "
   (c) Total 800n "

43. Number of families having milch cows and using them as such

44. Stock on the reservation June 30, current fiscal year, belonging to the United States:

	Agency.[a]		School.[a]		Total.	
	(1) Number.	(2) Value.	(3) Number.	(4) Value.	(5) Number.	(6) Value.
(a) Bees (colonies)		$		$		$
(b) Boars			1	40.	1	40.00
(c) Bulls			2	437.25	3	437.25
(d) Burros			2	20.00	2	20.00
(e) Cows and heifers			35	3890.00	25	3890.00
(f) Goats						
(g) Hogs and pigs			44	405.00	44	405.00
(h) Horses			28	2800.00	28	2800.00
(i) Jacks						
(j) Mares						
(k) Mules						
(l) Rams and wethers						
(m) Sheep (ewes)						
(n) Stallions (pony)						
(o) Stallions (large)			2	300.00	2	300.00
(p) Steers						
(q) Poultry—						
(1) Chickens			40	30.00	40	30.00
(2) Ducks						
(3) Geese						
(4) Turkeys			9	18.00	9	18.00
(r) Other kinds, if any—						
Total value				7940.25		7940.25

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[a] Only stock *used* for agency and school purposes should be classed under these headings; tribal stock should be shown in query (B) page 30.

STATISTICAL.

SECTION V.—INDUSTRIES—Continued.

San Juan Indian School.

San Juan Reservation.

45. Stock on the reservation June 30, current fiscal year:

(A) Belonging to individual Indians—

	Allotted Indians.		Unallotted Indians.		Total.	
	(1) Number.	(2) Value.	(3) Number.	(4) Value.	(5) Number.	(6) Value.
(a) Bees (colonies)		$	0	$		$
(b) Boars			0			
(c) Bulls			200	5000.00	200	5000.00
(d) Burros			700	2100.00	700	2100.00
(e) Cows and heifers			5000	125000.00	5000	125000.00
(f) Goats			20000	40000.00	20000	40000.00
(g) Hogs and pigs						
(h) Horses			4000	40000.00	4000	40000.00
(i) Jacks			60	300.00	60	300.00
(j) Mares			4000	40000.00	2000	40000.00
(k) Mules			450	6750.00	450	6750.00
(l) Rams and wethers			30000	30000.00	300	30000.00
(m) Sheep (ewes)			124000	622500.	124000	622500.00
(n) Stallions (pony)			300	3000.00	300	3000.00
(o) Stallions (large)						
(p) Steers			1000	30000.00	100	30000.00
(q) Poultry—						
(1) Chickens						
(2) Ducks						
(3) Geese						
(4) Turkeys						
(r) Other kinds, if any—						
Total value				~~1214650~~.00 944650		[a] ~~1214650~~.00 944650

(B) Belonging to the tribe—

	(1) Number.	(2) Value.
(a) Bulls		$
(b) Cows and heifers		
(c) Steers		
(d) Horses		
(e) Mares		
(f) Stallions		
(g) Mules		
(h) Sheep		
(i) Goats		
(j)		
(k)		
Total value		[b]

---

[a] These figures must agree with those under query 8 (1), page 54.

[b] These figures must agree with those under query 7 (h), page 54.

STATISTICAL.

Section V.—Industries—Continued.

San Juan Indian School.

San Juan Reservation.

46. Stock belonging to Indians sold for slaughter or other purposes and slaughtered by Indians June 30, current fiscal year:

	Sold.		Slaughtered by Indians.		Total.	
	(1) Number.	(2) Value.	(3) Number.	(4) Value.	(5) Number.	(6) Value.
(a) Bees (colonies)		$				$
(b) Boars				$		
(c) Bulls	50	1250.00			50	1250.00
(d) Burros	50	150.00			50	150.00
(e) Cows and heifers	200	5000.00	300	7500.00	500	12500.00
(f) Goats	800	1600.00	5000	10000.00	5800	11600.00
(g) Hogs and pigs						
(h) Horses	150	1500.00			150	1500.00
(i) Jacks						
(j) Mares	75	750.00			75	750.00
(k) Mules						
(l) Rams and wethers	20000	200000.00	7500	75000	27500	275000.00
(m) Sheep (ewes)	3000	15000.00	6000	30000	9000	45000.00
(n) Stallions (pony)	25	250.00			25	250.00
(o) Stallions (large)						
(p) Steers	2500	25000.00	250	2500	2750	27500.00
(q) Poultry—						
(1) Chickens						
(2) Ducks						
(3) Geese						
(4) Turkeys						
(r) Other kinds, if any—						
Wool		75000.00				75000.00
Total value		325500.00		125000.00		450500.00

STATISTICAL.

SECTION V.—INDUSTRIES—Continued.

San Juan Indian School.

San Juan Reservation.

47. Stock on the reservation June 30, current fiscal year, belonging to lessees:

	On allotted land		On unallotted land.		Total.	
	(1) Number.	(2) Value.	(3) Number.	(4) Value.	(5) Number.	(6) Value.
(a) Bees (colonies)		$		$		$
(b) Boars						
(c) Bulls						
(d) Burros		No such leases				
(e) Cows and heifers						
(f) Goats						
(g) Hogs and pigs						
(h) Horses						
(i) Jacks						
(j) Mares						
(k) Mules						
(l) Rams and wethers						
(m) Sheep (ewes)						
(n) Stallions (pony)						
(o) Stallions (large)						
(p) Steers						
(q) Other kinds, if any—						
Total value						

48. Stock on reservation at close of fiscal year belonging to Government employees:

(1) Names of employees.	Used wholly for private purposes.				Used wholly or partly for Government purposes.			
	(2) Kinds owned (horses, cows, etc.).	(3) Number owned.	Cost for year's maintenance.		(6) Kinds owned (horses, cows, etc.).	(7) Number owned.	Cost for year's maintenance.	
			(4) To Government.	(5) To owner.			(8) To Government.	(9) To owner.
No stock belonging to employees on reservation.				$			$	$
Total								

STATISTICAL.

Section V.—Industries—Continued.

San Juan Indian School.

San Juan Reservation.

49. Stock purchased during current fiscal year:

	For Government.[a]		For Indians.[b]		Total.	
	(1) Number.	(2) Value.	(3) Number.	(4) Value.	(5) Number.	(6) Value.
(a) Boars		$		$		$
(b) Bulls						
(c) Calves						
(d) Cows						
(e) Geldings						
(f) Goats						
(g) Heifers						
(h) Hogs						
(i) Jacks						
(j) Mares						
(k) Mules						
(l) Oxen						
(m) Pigs						
(n) Ponies						
(o) Rams			270	$5670.00	270	$5670.00
(p) Sheep						
(q) Stallions						
(r) Steers						
(s) Other kinds						
Total value						

---

[a] Stock shown in these columns should agree with stock purchased as shown on abstracts *A* and *B* quarterly property accounts, with exception of animals purchased for subsistence.

[b] Stock purchased by or for Indians with personal or individual or reimbursable funds, or for issue to Indians with Government funds.

STATISTICAL.

Section V.—Industries—Continued.

Miscellaneous.

San Juan Indian School.

Crops raised by Indians and value thereof (show each product separately):

	Kinds.	Acreage.	Unit:	Yield.		Value.	
				Total.	Per Acre.	Total.	Per Acre.
(a)	Corn	3000	bu	22000	10 bu	$18480	15.00
(b)	Beans	150	lb.	18000	133½	900.	5.33½
(c)	Wheat	250	Bu	2500	8	2500.00	10.00
(d)	Alfalfa	1000	tons	2000	2	3000.00	30.00
(e)	Misc.	2600	#	80000	30 10 ~~15~~	2600.00	1.00
(f)							
(g)							
(h)							
(i)							
(j)							
(k)							
(l)							
(m)							
(n)							
(o)							
(p)							
(q)	Total	(a) 7000				(a) 55355	

SUPPLIES AND TRANSPORTATION.	Weight, lbs.	Value.
1. Supplies purchased through warehouses		$ 44416.22
2. Supplies purchased otherwise by superintendents of schools		6043.63
3. Amount expended for wagon transportation		36 82.80

---

a These figures must agree with those reported under queries 30 and 31, respectively, pages 25 and 26.

STATISTICAL.

SECTION V.—INDUSTRIES—Continued.

San Juan Indian School.

San Juan Reservation.

50. Indians engaged in other industries, trades, or professions for themselves (not to include Indians employed by others):

	(1) Number of Indians in each industry.	(2) Quantity produced.	(3) Value of products produced.
(a) Basket making			$
(b) Beadwork			
(c) Blanket weaving	3000	41000	$820,000.00
(d) Lace making			
(e) Pottery			
(f) Fishing			
(g) Cutting and selling wood and timber	125	500	3,000.00
(h) Others (name them)—			
Total	3125		$823,000.00

51. Number of able-bodied adult Indians under ~~your~~ All jurisdiction who support themselves by their own industry and thrift	7,000xxxx
52. Number of able-bodied adult Indians other than above who make an effort at self-support but are not entirely self-supporting by their own industry and thrift	0
(a) Number of these Indians who have sufficient individual Indian moneys or receive annuities sufficient to make up the deficiency for their support and not supplied by their own industry	0
53. Number of able-bodied adult Indians who make no effort at self-support	0
(a) Number of these Indians who have individual Indian moneys or receive annuities sufficient for their support	0
54. Total of Nos. 52 and 53	0
55. Total of Nos. 52 (a) and 53 (a)	0

STATISTICAL.

Section V.—Industries—Continued.

San Juan Indian School.
San Juan Reservation.

56. Number of Indians to whom rations were issued and for which no labor was performed (not to include pupils at school):

	Males.		Females.		Total.	
	(1) Adults.	(2) Minors.	(3) Adults.	(4) Minors.	(5) Adults.	(6) Minors.
(a) Able-bodied	No rations issued					
(b) Mentally or physically disabled						
(c) Total						

57. Number of Indians to whom rations were issued in payment for labor performed:

Males.		Females.		Total.	
(1) Adults.	(2) Minors.	(3) Adults.	(4) Minors.	(5) Adults.	(6) Minors.
No rations issued					

58. Number of Indians to whom cash was paid for labor in lieu of rations:

Males.		Females.		Total.	
(1) Adults.	(2) Minors.	(3) Adults.	(4) Minors.	(5) Adults.	(6) Minors.
	None				

59. Number of Indians to whom miscellaneous supplies were issued and for which no labor was performed (not to include pupils at school):

	Males.		Females.		Total.	
	(1) Adults.	(2) Minors.	(3) Adults.	(4) Minors.	(5) Adults.	(6) Minors.
(a) Able-bodied	None					
(b) Mentally or physically disabled						
(c) Total						

60. Number of Indians to whom miscellaneous supplies were issued in payment for labor performed:

Males.		Females.		Total.	
(1) Adults.	(2) Minors.	(3) Adults.	(4) Minors.	(5) Adults.	(6) Minors.
54	0	0	0	54	0

61. Number of Indians to whom cash was paid for labor in lieu of miscellaneous supplies:

Males.		Females.		Total.	
(1) Adults.	(2) Minors.	(3) Adults.	(4) Minors.	(5) Adults.	(6) Minors.
		None			

STATISTICAL.

SECTION V.—INDUSTRIES—Continued.

San Juan Indian School

San Juan Reservation.

62. Quantity and value of rations issued during the current fiscal year:

Articles.	Unit.	To Indians described in query 56.		To Indians described in query 57.	
		(1) Quantity.	(2) Value.	(3) Quantity.	(4) Value.
No rations issued			$		$
Total					

63. The amount of cash paid to Indians described in query 58 $

STATISTICAL.

Section V.—Industries—Continued.

San Juan Indian School.

San Juan Reservation.

64. Quantity and value of miscellaneous supplies issued during the current fiscal year:

Articles.	Unit.	To Indians described in query 59.		To Indians described in query 60.	
		(1) Quantity.	(2) Value.	(3) Quantity.	(4) Value.
~~Collars~~					
Collars	No.		$	20	$ 80.00
Harness	sets			16	480.00
Cultivators, 1 horse	No			4	120.00
~~Harrakes~~	No			5	150.00
Mowers	No			4	240.00
Wagon sheets	No			20	120.00
Mattocks	No			10	10.00
Picks	No			100	100.00
Total					

65. The amount of cash paid to Indians described in query 61 $ 1192.00

STATISTICAL.

Section V.—Industries—Continued.

San Juan Indian School.

San Juan Reservation.

66. Improvements on Indian lands:

Dwellings.	Constructed prior to current fiscal year.				Constructed during current fiscal year.			
	Log.	Frame.	Brick.	Adobe.	Log.	Frame.	Brick.	Adobe.
3 rooms or less Hogans	2500				200			
4 or 5 rooms								
6 rooms or more								
Total	2500				200			
Barns								

67. Number of above dwellings occupied by Indians all

68. Number of above dwellings occupied by lessees None

69. Water supply:

Total sources of water supply existing prior to current fiscal year.				Provided during fiscal year.		Number Indian families having water supply within ½ mile of—			
Wells.	Improved springs.	Lakes.	Streams.	Wells.	Improved springs.	Wells.	Springs.	Lakes.	Streams.
Unknown. Springs and streams									

70. Number sources of water supply contaminated or subject to contamination

71. Orchards:

Number trees now living which were—	Apple.	Peach.	Cherry.	Plum.	Fig.			
Planted current fiscal year	1350	1265	65	25				
Planted previous to current fiscal year	1350	1265	65	25				
Total								

STATISTICAL.

Section VI.—Forestry.

Annual Report 1923 (Year.)

San Juah Indian School.

San Juan Reservation.

1. Estimated forest resources June 30, current fiscal year:

	(1) Acreage.	(2) Board feet.	(3) Stumpage Value per M.	(4) Total value timber.
(a) Allotted lands			$	$
(b) Unallotted lands	12000	50000000	1.25	62500.00
(c) Total	12000	50000000	1.25	62500.00

2. Estimated value of timber lands, exclusive of timber, June 30, current fiscal year:

	(1) Acreage.	(2) Value per acre.	(3) Total value.
(a) Allotted lands		$	$
(b) Unallotted lands	12000	1.00	12000.00

(c) Total value timber lands $ 76500.00

3. Estimated percentages of predominating species:

	(1) Species.	(2) Estimated percentage.		(3) Species.	(4) Estimated percentage.
(a)	White pine	80%	(d)		
(b)	Cedar	15%	(e)		
(c)	Pinon	5%	(f)		

4. Roads, fences, etc.:

	Built to date.			Needed but not yet built.		
	(1) Number.	(2) Miles.	(3) Total cost.	(1) Number.	(2) Miles.	(3) Estimated cost.
(a) Roads	1	2	$ 2000			$
(b) Trails						
(c) Fire lines						
(d) Telephone lines				2	60	5000
(e) Fences						
(f) Lookout stations						
(g) Cabins	3		1500			
(h) Stables	2		300			
(i) Corrals						
(j) Total			3800			5000

5. Number of private sawmills on the reservation 0 Total manufactured by them

(a) Present value $ Board feet.

6. Number of Government sawmills on reservation 1 Present value $ 2500.00

(a) Production for current year (not in value):

Lumber Shingles Lath

Total value all products $

7. Number of employees in forestry work

(a) Total cost of operation for one year $

STATISTICAL.

SECTION VI.—FORESTRY—Continued.

San Juan Indian School.

San Juan Reservation.

8. Total amount of timber cut during the current fiscal year:

	(1) Amount.	(2) Stumpage value.	(3) Amount.	(4) Stumpage value.
(A) Under contract from allotted lands—			(B) Under contract from unallotted lands—	
(a) By Indians—				
Number feet B. M.	None	$	None	$
Number poles				
Number fence posts				
Cords firewood				
Cords pulp wood				
(b) By other persons—				
Number feet B. M.				
Number poles				
Number fence posts				
Cords firewood				
Cords pulp wood				
(C) Under permit from allotted lands—			(D) Under permit from unallotted lands—	
(a) By Indians—				
Number feet B. M.	None		None	
Number poles				
Number fence posts				
Cords firewood				
Cords pulp wood				
(b) By other persons—				
Number feet B. M.				
Number poles				
Number fence posts				
Cords firewood				
Cords pulp wood				
(E) By Government from unallotted lands—			(E) By Government from unallotted lands—	
(a) For use—			(b) For sale—	
Number feet B. M.	None		None	
Number poles				
Number fence posts				
Cords firewood				
Cords pulp wood				

9. The relation of the existing local force, for handling all classes of business and for fire protection, is one man to ________ acres of forest.

10. Number of forest users and others available when called upon to help in case of fire 250

STATISTICAL.

SECTION VI.—FORESTRY—Continued.

San Juan Indian School.

Fire Report: San Juan Reservation.

	Class and number.			
	A.[a]	B.[b]	C.[c]	Total.
11. Fires originating on unallotted lands		3		3
12. Fires originating on allotted lands inside of reservation boundaries				
13. Fires originating on allotted lands outside of reservation boundaries				
14. Fires originating outside of reservation boundaries and on non-Indian lands				
Total number of fires		3		3

	Railroad.	Lightning.	Incendiary.	Brush burning.	Campers.	Sawmills.	Unknown.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
15. Causes of all fires reported		Unkown.							

16. Damage from all fires:

Location of fires.	Area burned over.			Damage to timber, reproduction, and forage.[d]				
	Timbered.	Open.	Total.	Timber destroyed or damaged.		Reproduction value.	Forage value.	Total value.
				M B. F.	Value.			
	Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*					
On unallotted lands		Damage Small			$	$	$	$
On allotted lands inside of reservation boundaries								
On allotted lands outside of reservation boundaries								
Total								

17. Cost of fighting all fires:

Division of cost.	Temporary labor.	Guard and ranger labor.	Tools, supplies, transportation, etc.	Total cost.	Value of cooperation.
On unallotted lands	$	$	$	$	$
On allotted lands					
Total					

---

[a] Under Class A include camp fires and other small fires covering not more than a few square rods.

[b] Under Class B include small forest fires extinguished without special expense and covering generally not over 5 acres.

[c] Under Class C include large fires requiring extra help and expense.

[d] The amount and value of damaged cordwood may be included with the timber on a ratio of 1 cord=500 B. F.

STATISTICAL.

Section VII.—Irrigation.

Annual Report 1923 (Year.)

San Juan Indian School.

San Juan Reservation.

(For Reservations West of 100th Meridian.)

1. Give data regarding irrigable area of your reservation as outlined below:

	(1) Allotted land (acres).	(2) Unallotted land (acres).	(3) School land (acres).	(4) Agency land (acres).	(5) Total (acres).
(a) Total area susceptible of irrigation and for which there is apparent water supply, including that under project		13820	264	100	14184
(b) Area under projects approved or investigated		13820	264	100	[a] 14184
(c) Area under other possible projects					[a]
(d) Area brought within service of ditches during the year					
(e) Total area within service of ditches June 30		13820	264	100	14184
(f) Irrigated area leased					
(g) Area irrigated land cultivated by Indians during year		7000			7000
(h) Irrigated area owned by whites					
(i) Number of Indians cultivating irrigated land		1400			1400
(j) Irrigable area leased					
(k) Irrigable area sold					
(l) Number of allotments under ditch June 30, current fiscal year					
(m) Number of allotments sold, under ditch June 30, current fiscal year					
(n) Number of Indians benefited by irrigation (exclusive of wages)					2000

2. Miles of ditches on reservation:

(a) Main	18	
(b) Lateral	23	
(c) Total		41

---

[a] Sum of these figures must equal total area susceptible of irrigation, column (5), query 1 (a).

STATISTICAL.

SECTION VII.—IRRIGATION—Continued.

San Juan Indian School.
San Juan Reservation.

3. Number of irrigation structures on reservation:

Kinds.	(1) Concrete.	(2) Masonry.	(3) Timber.	(4) Earth.	(5) Steel.	(6) Total.
Diversion dams						
Storage dams				4		4
Total dams				4		4
Headgates	1		11	~~4~~		12
Drops			4			4
Chutes					4	4
Flumes						
Checks						
Waste gates	6		2			8
Division boxes						
Bridges			7			7
Culverts						
Siphons						

4. What is the rainfall in inches on your reservation? No record

	Inches.		Inches.
(a) January		(g) July	
(b) February		(h) August	
(c) March		(i) September	
(d) April		(j) October	
(e) May		(k) November	
(f) June		(l) December	

(m) Total for year Not sufficient for crops or range

5. Acreage and value of crops raised on irrigated lands:

	By Indians.		By Whites.	
	(1) Acreage.	(2) Value of product.	(1) Acreage.	(2) Value of product.
(a) Allotted land		a$		$
(b) Unallotted land	7000	a 55755		
(c) School land	264	7420		
(d) Agency land				
(e) Total all lands	7264	$62755		

---

a This sum is the value of products raised by irrigation, and should never exceed the value reported in query 31, page 26.

STATISTICAL.

SECTION VIII.—SALES.

Annual Report 1923
(Year.)

San Juan Indian School.

San Juan Reservation.

1. Total number of Indians under your supervision [a] 7000 est

(a) Total number of these Indians who have no allotted or inherited lands under governmental control and who have received their pro rata shares of all the trust funds of the tribes and their individual Indian moneys (this not to include those Indians who have never received allotments) 7000 "

(b) Total number of Indians remaining under Federal jurisdiction (which should be No. 1 (a) subtracted from No. 1)

2. Total number of patents in fee issued to June 30, current fiscal year:

	(1) Number.	(2) Acreage.
(a) For original allotments None		
(b) For inherited lands None		
(c) Total		

3. Total number of patents in fee issued during fiscal year:

(a) For original allotments	None	
(b) For inherited lands	None	
(c) Total		

4. Number of Indians who have received patents in fee for their entire allotment None

(a) Acreage thereof

(b) Number of these Indians who have disposed of all their inherited lands or have not fallen heir to any

5. Total acreage sold to June 30, current fiscal year:

	(1) Acreage.	(2) Amount received.
(a) Allotted land No sales		$
(b) Unallotted land No sales		
(c) Total		

6. Total acreage sold during current fiscal year:

	(1) Acreage.	(2) Amount received.
(a) Allotted land No sales		$
(b) Unallotted land No sales		
(c) Total		

7. Living unallotted Indians under your supervision [b] 7000 est.

8. Living allotted Indians who have not received patents in fee for any part of their allotments No allotments

9. Living allotted Indians who have received patents in fee for only part of their allotments No allotments

---

[a] These figures must agree with those reported in column (9), query 9 (1), page 16.
[b] The number of Indians unallotted and allotted should agree with those in query 1 (e), page 15.

Section VIII.—Sales—Continued.

Annual Report 1923
(Year.)

San Juan Indian School.
San Juan Reservation.

10. Number of Indians who now have patents in fee for part or entire allotment none
(a) Acreage thereof
(b) Value thereof $

11. Living allotted Indians who have received patents in fee for their entire allotment None

12. Total number living allotted Indians None [a]

13. Total all living Indians under your supervision [b] 7000 est.

Section IX.—Records.

1. Give a statement showing area and description of all lands on the reservation reserved during current year for any purpose, date reserved, authority for reservation, organization for whom reserved, purpose of reservation, description of the land by legal subdivisions, sections, etc., and the area thereof.

(1) Date reserved.	(2) Authority for reservation.	(3) Organization.	(4) Purpose.	(5) Description.	(6) Area.	(7) Value.

None

2. Town sites on reservation established to date:

(1) Date of establishment.	(2) Authority for establishment.	(3) Description.	(4) Area.

None

---

[a] The number of Indians unallotted and allotted should agree with those in query 1 (e), page 15.
[b] These figures must agree with those reported in column (9), query 9 (1), page 16.

STATISTICAL

Section X. Government Property

Annual Report, 1923.

San Juan Indian School,
San Juan Reservation.

Property Under Your Jurisdiction belonging to the United States.

1.SchoolProperty:

Name or number of school San Juan

(List each school separately, for which extra sheets are sent and letter the succeeding sheets, a, b, c, etc.)

	Total value.
(a) School lands a. 210 acres; valued at $100.00 per acre	a$21,000.
(b) Buildings 25 number of buildings at total value of	$142,000.
(c) Heating and power plants 4 Separate plants, supplying 4 buildings	2, 000.
(d) Lighting system (kind Electric	6104.32
(e) Water system (kind Reservoir)	4000.00
(f) Sewer system (kind Pipe line)	5000.00
(g) Total value of items b, c, d, e and f (same must agree with the figures reported by you on Forms 5-366 and 5-3662)	$159104.32
(h) Value of furniture and fixtures	5000.00
(i) Value of supplies on hand or in storehouse	14000.00
(j) Value of equipment for industrial education, in shops, laundries, etc.	2000.00
~~(k)--Value-of-agricultural-implements~~	~~3590.00~~
(k) Value of live stock	10925 .76
(l) Value of agricultural implements	3590. 00
(m) Value of tools and implements of other kinds	500.00
(n) Value of miscellaneous property	1000.00
(o) Total value of all property belonging to this school (total of items a, g, h, i, j, k, l, m, and n)	217120.08

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a The total acreage and value of school lands in queries 1, pages 46 lettered, must agree with figures reported in columns (1) and (3). query 11 (n), page 17.

b The total value of stock in queries (k), page 46 and 46 lettered, must agree with value reported in column 4, query 44, page 29.

46 a (Letter.)

STATISTICAL.

Annual Report 1923 (Year.)

SECTION X.—GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.

San Juan Indian School.

San Juan Reservation.

PROPERTY UNDER YOUR JURISDICTION BELONGING TO THE UNITED STATES.

1. School property:

Name or number of school Toadlena

(List each school separately, for which extra sheets are sent, and letter the succeeding sheets a, b, c, etc.)

(a) School lands—

[a] 54 acres; valued at $ 100. per acre — Total value: [a] $ 5400.00

(b) Buildings—

8 number of buildings at total value of $125597.70

(c) Heating and power plants—

1 separate plants, supplying 8 buildings 8000.00

(d) Lighting system (kind Electric Plant) 1158.21

(e) Water system (kind Gravity flow) 7190.23

(f) Sewer system (kind Pipe line) 7190.23

(g) Total value of items b, c, d, e, and f (same must agree with the figures reported by you on Forms 5-366 and 5-366*a*) 1

(h) Value of furniture and fixtures 2600.00

(i) Value of supplies on hand or in storehouse 10000.00

(j) Value of equipment for industrial education, in shops, laundries, etc. 100.00

(k) Value of live stock [b] 600.00

(l) Value of agricultural implements 250.00

(m) Value of tools and implements of other kinds 200.00

(n) Value of miscellaneous property 100.00

(o) Total value of all property belonging to this school (total of items a, g, h, i, j, k, l, m, and n) $168386.37

---

[a] The total acreage and value of school lands in queries 1, pages 46 and 46 lettered, must agree with figures reported in columns (1) and (3), query 11 (n), page 17.

[b] The total value of stock in queries (k), pages 46 and 46 lettered, must agree with value reported in column 4, query 44, page 29.

STATISTICAL.

Section X.—Government Property—Continued.

San Juan Indian School.

San Juan Reservation.

2. Agency property:

(a) Agency lands—

Total value.

[a] 100 acres; valued at $ 100 per acre [a] $ 10,000

(b) Buildings—
39 number of buildings at total value of $ 31050

(c) Heating and power plants—
1 separate plants, supplying 1 buildings 1000

(d) Lighting system (kind Included in school system

Included in School system

(e) Water system (kind ")

(f) Sewer system (kind " " ") "

(g) Total value of items b, c, d, e, and f (same must agree with the figures reported by you on Forms 5-366 and 5-366*a*) 32050

(h) Value of furniture and fixtures 1500

(i) Value of supplies on hand or in storehouse 3000

(j) Value of equipment for industrial education, in shops, laundries, etc

(k) Value of live stock [b]

(l) Value of agricultural implements 1000.00

(m) Value of tools and implements of other kinds 5180.00

(n) Value of miscellaneous property 250.00

(o) Total value of all property belonging to this agency (total of items a, g, h, i, j, k, l, m, and n) 52980.00

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[a] These figures must agree with those reported in columns (1) and (3), query 12 (n), page 18.
[b] These figures must agree with those reported in column (2), query 44, page 29.

STATISTICAL.

Section X.—Distribution of Government Property.[a]

San Juan Indian School.

San Juan Reservation.

3. Administration (whatever is not classed under Health, Industries, and School):

		Total value.
(a) Lands used for administration purposes— 7 acres; valued at $ 100 per acre		$ 7000
(b) Buildings— 18 number of buildings at total value of	$ 4000.00	
(c) Heating and power plants— separate plants, supplying stores buildings		
(d) Lighting system (kind Including school items)		
(e) Water system (kind " " ")		
(f) Sewer system (kind " " ")		
(g) Total value of items b, c, d, e, and f		4000.00
(h) Value of furniture and fixtures		300.00
(i) Value of supplies on hand or in storehouse[b]		2000.00
(j) Value of live stock		
(k) Value of vehicles		2200.00
(l) Value of miscellaneous property		50.00
(m) Total value of all property used for administration purposes (total of items a, g, h, i, j, k, and l)		9250.00

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[a] The total of all property reported on these six pages should equal that reported on pages 46, 46 lettered, and 47.

[b] Exclusive of supplies in school storerooms or storehouses.

STATISTICAL.

SECTION X.—DISTRIBUTION OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY—Continued.

San Juan Indian School.

San Juan Reservation.

4. Health property:

	Total value.
(a) Building sites: 2 acres; valued at $ 100 per acre	$ 200.00
(b) Buildings— 8 number of buildings at total value of $ 21,000.00	
(c) Heating and power plants— 2 separate plants, supplying 2 buildings 1,000.00	
(d) Lighting system (kind Elec. Included in School System)	
(e) Water system (kind Included in School System	
(f) Sewer system (kind)	
(g) Total value of items b, c, d, e, and f	22000.00
(h) Value of furniture and fixtures	800.00
(i) Value of drugs and medical supplies on hand	1000.00
(j) Value of live stock	400.00
(k) Value of surgical instruments	900.00
(l) Value of vehicles	480.00
(m) Value of miscellaneous property	50.00
(n) Total value of all property used for health purposes, a, g, h, i, j, k, l, and m	6030.00

STATISTICAL.

Section X.—Distribution of Government Property—Continued.

San Juan Indian School.

San Juan Reservation.

5. Industries:

(1) Allotting [a]—

(a) Value of camp outfit No Allotting property $

(b) Value of surveying instruments

(c) Value of furniture and fixtures

(d) Value of live stock

(e) Value of wagons and vehicles

(f) Value of tools and implements

(g) Value of miscellaneous property

(h) Total value of all property used for allotting service

(2) Irrigation [b]—

(a) Buildings— None

number of buildings at total value of $

(b) Value of inventory

1. Supplies on hand $

2. Material (lumber, cement, etc.)

3. Equipment (plows, drills, machinery, etc.)

(c) Value of telephone equipment

(d) Value of miscellaneous property

(e) Total value of property used for irrigation

---

[a] If data are not available, procure same from allotting agent on reservation.

[b] If data are not available, procure same from engineer in charge of project.

Section X.—Distribution of Government Property—Continued.

San Juan Indian School.

San Juan Reservation.

5. Industries—Continued:

(3) Farming—

(a) Farm lands— 3 Farm stations

90 acres; valued at $100 per acre — Total value. $9000.00

(b) Buildings—

7 number of buildings at total value of $4450

(c) Heating and power plants[a]— Stores

separate plants, supplying buildings

(d) Lighting system [a] (kind Kerosene lamps)

(e) Water system [a] (kind None)

(f) Sewer system [a] (kind None)

(g)	Total value of items b, c, d, e, and f	4450
(h)	Value of furniture and fixtures	300
(i)	Value of live stock	300
(j)	Value of agricultural implements	1000
(k)	Value of tools and implements of other kinds	100
(l)	Value of miscellaneous property	50
(m)	Total value of all property used for farm purposes (total of items a, g, h, i, j, k, and l)	16100

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[a] If additional to general agency system.

STATISTICAL.

SECTION X.—DISTRIBUTION OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY—Continued.

San Juan Indian School.

San Juan Reservation.

5. Industries—Continued.

(4) Forestry—

	Total value.
(a) Lands used for forestry quarters, cabins, etc., 1 acres; valued at $ 100 per acre	$ 100
(b) Buildings— 4 number of buildings at total value of $ 1600	
(c) Heating and power plants [a]— stores separate plants, supplying buildings	
(d) Lighting system [a] (kind Kerosene lamps)	
(e) Water system [a] (kind None)	
(f) Sewer system [a] (kind None)	
(g) Total value of items b, c, d, e, and f	1600
(h) Value of furniture and fixtures	100
(i) Value of live stock	
(j) Value of surveying outfit	
(k) Value of telephone equipment	
(l) Value of miscellaneous property	100
(m) Value of sawmill plants	2500
(n) Total value of property used for forestry purposes (total of items a, g, h, i, j, k, l, and m)	4400

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[a] If additional to general agency system.

STATISTICAL.

Section X.—Distribution of Government Property [a]—Continued.

San Juan Indian School.

San Juan Reservation.

6. School property:

		Total value.
(a) School lands— 264 acres; valued at $ 100 per acre		$ 36,400
(b) Buildings— 33 number of buildings at total value of	$ 298647.70	
(c) Heating and power plants— 5 separate plants, supplying 12 buildings	11000;00	
(d) Lighting system (kind Electric System)	7262.53	
(e) Water system (kind Reservoir and gravity)	11190.23	
(f) Sewer system (kind Pipe line)	12190.23	
(g) Total value of items b, c, d, e, and f		340390:69
(h) Value of furniture and fixtures (not included under j)		9100.00 ~~7~~
(i) Value of supplies on hand or in storerooms or in school storehouses		7000.00
(j) Value of equipment for industrial education in shops, laundries, etc		2100000
(k) Value of live stock		11525.00
(l) Value of agricultural implements in use		4840.00
(m) Value of tools and implements (not already given)		5880.00
(n) Value of miscellaneous property (not already given)		1350.00
(o) Total value of all property belonging to this school (total of items a, g, h, i, j, k, l, m, and n)		$418485.69

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[a] The total of all property reported on these six pages, should equal that reported on pages 46, 46 lettered, and 47.

STATISTICAL.

SECTION X.—DISTRIBUTION OF INDIANS' PROPERTY.

San Juan Indian School.
San Juan Reservation.

PROPERTY UNDER YOUR JURISDICTION BELONGING TO INDIANS.

Accept on figures Page 19

7. Property belonging to tribe as a whole:			
(a) Acreage of unallotted lands (see query 14 (n), page 19)	3765820		
(b) Average value per acre, excluding timber thereon	$ 1.11		
(c) Total value of unallotted lands, excluding timber thereon and including minerals		a $ 4205500 ✓	
(d) Estimated stand of timber on tribal lands (see query 1 (b), page 39)	50000000 bd. ft.		
(e) Estimated value per M (see query 1 (b), page 39)	$ 1.25		
(f) Total estimated value of timber on unallotted lands (see query 1 (b), page 39)		a 62500	
(g) Tribal funds in Treasury (superintendents are not to fill in this space)			
(h) Value of live stock belonging to tribe as a whole (see query 45 (B), page 30)			
(i) Value of other property belonging to tribe			
(j) Total value, tribal property		4268000 ✓	
8. Property belonging to individual Indians:			
(a) Total acreage of allotted lands (see query 13 (n), page 19)			
(b) Average value per acre, excluding timber thereon	$		
(c) Total value of allotted lands, excluding timber thereon and including minerals		b ✓	
(d) Estimated stand of timber on allotted lands (see query 1 (a), page 39)	bd. ft.		
(e) Average value of timber on allotted lands per M (see query 1 (a), page 39)	$		
(f) Total value of timber on allotted lands (see query 1 (a), page 39)		b ✓	
(g) Individual Indian moneys in banks and in hands of disbursing officers, etc		c ✓	
(h) Estimated value of Indian homes, barns, corrals, etc		15000	20,000
(i) Estimated value of furniture in Indian homes		5000	
(j) Estimated value of tools, agricultural implements, etc		15000	23000
(k) Estimated value of wagons, vehicles, etc		18000	
(l) Estimated value of live stock, poultry, etc. (see query 45 (A), page 30)		1214650	1,239,650
(m) Value of other property		25000	
(n) Total value individual Indian property		~~1267650~~	1,282,650

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a Sum of these figures must equal total value unallotted lands reported, query 14 (n), page 19.
b Sum of these figures must equal total value allotted lands reported, query 13 (n), page 19.
c These figures must agree with those submitted in account for fourth quarter of the fiscal year, exclusive of "Special deposits."

STATISTICAL.

Section X.—Distribution of Taxable Indian Property.

San Juan Indian School.

San Juan Reservation.

9. Indians whose property is subject to taxation:

Name.	Valuation of taxable property.		Amount taxes assessed.
	Real.	Personal.	
None	$	$	$

STATISTICAL.

Section XI.—Employment.

San Juan Indian School.

San Juan Reservation.

1. Indians employed by the Government as regular employees:

Positions.	Males employed.			Females employed.			Total.	
	Number.	Salaries or wages.	Earnings.	Number.	Salaries or wages.	Earnings.	Number.	Earnings.
Asst. Clerk	~~1~~	$~~900~~	$	1	$900	$1140	1	$1140
Cook				2	600	840	2	1680
Laundress				2	600 480	840 720		1560
Matrons				1	660	900	1	900
Asst. matron				1	600	840	1	840
Laborers	4	720 600 800	3080	1	480	720	1	3080
Assistants	4	300 1200	2400	2	600	960	2	3360
Carpenter	1	720	960				1	960
Disciplinorians	2	840 720	1080 960				2	2040
Seamstress				1	600	840	1	840
Cooks				2	1200 480	1680 720	2	1680
Laundresses	2			2	600	840	2	1560
Teamsters	3	1200	1920				3	1920
Stable man	1	480	720				1	720
Night watch	1	540	780				1	780
Chief Police	1	480	720				1	720
Privates.	11	900 1920	1440 3072				11	4512
Total	30	11420	17132.	15	7800	11040.	33	28292.

STATISTICAL.

Section XI.—Employment—Continued.

San Juan Indian School.

San Juan Reservation.

2. Indians employed by the Government as irregular employees:

Character of work.	Males employed.			Females employed.			Total.	
	Number.	Salaries or wages.	Earnings.	Number.	Salaries or wages.	Earnings.	Number.	Earnings.
Construction and repair of buildings		$	$		$	$		$
Roads and bridges	50	1.50 a day	500				50	500.
Irrigation work								
Forest work								
Allotting work								
Farming	15	1.50	500.				15	500.
Domestics								
Total								

STATISTICAL.

SECTION XI.—EMPLOYMENT—Continued.

San Juan Indian School.

San Juan Reservation.

3. Adult Indians employed by private parties:

Character of work.	Males employed.			Females employed.			Total.	
	Number.	Salaries or wages.	Earnings.	Number.	Salaries or wages.	Earnings.	Number.	Earnings.
Agricultural	30	$	$9000.		$	$	30	$9000 est
Stock raising	30		9000.				30	9000 "
Forestry								
Construction work	80		12800				80	12800 est
Railroad work								
Clerks								
Domestics								
Miscellaneous (name)								
Coal mining	20		10000				20	20000 est
Freighting	100		50000				100	50000 "
Oil wells	10		1250				10	1250 "
Total			0 10250.00				270	102050.

STATISTICAL.

Section XI.—Employment—Continued.

San Juan Indian School.

San Juan Reservation.

4. Outing pupils and minor Indians employed by private parties:

Character of work.	Males employed.			Females employed.			Total.	
	Number.	Salaries or wages.	Earnings.	Number.	Salaries or wages.	Earnings.	Number.	Earnings.
Agricultural		$	$		$	$		$
Stock raising								
Forestry								
Construction work								
Railroad work								
Clerks								
Domestics				7		1120	7	1120
Miscellaneous (name)								
General Helpers	2		240				2	240
Total			240			1120	9	1360

San Juan

1924
Narrative

Annual Report, 1924. San Juan Agency.

-NARRATIVE SECTION-

Section I----------Law and Order.

The San Juan Agency and Boarding School lie on the north bank of the San Juan River thirty-two miles west of Farmington, New Mexico and one hundred miles north of Gallup, New Mexico. Farmington is a terminus of the D. & R. G. W. Ry., and Gallup is on the main line of the Santa Fe.

The site is beautiful and, to the casual observer, ideal. However the San Juan River is a continual menace. This river drains an immense water-shed and, as the Agency and School grounds are but a few feet higher than the river, every little flood causes alarm. In the fall of 1911, continued rains over this water-shed produced abnormal flood conditions causing immense damage. The entire campus was submerged to a depth of about three feet. Steps were at once taken to prevent a recurrence of this disaster and, although there have been no unusual floods since that time, the defences that were then erected at a cost of many thousands of dollars, have practically all been overcome by the river and to day the condition is practically as it was prior to their erection, and a repetion of the flood of 1911 would cuase a similar disaster. When one sees this river in its normal condition and has never seen it in flood he is inclined to scoff at the possibility of its constituting a menace, but once seen in flood, with waves from ten to fifteen feet high and with trees fifty feet long going down the channel end over end, first with the roots in the air and then with the branches, he forgets to scoff and his soul is filled with respect, and with a fear of consequences.

The present Superintendent assumed charge here in mid-July 1923. At that time extensive improvements were being planned for the school, it being proposed practically to double the capacity. In fact the Superintendent of Construction was on the ground and the work well started. In August a gentle rain, of three days duration, brought the river to a flood stage and showed to us its possibilities, the last of the defences mentioned above being overcome. The matter was reported to Washington with the result that the work of enlarging the school was temporarily halted. In February Chief Supervisor Peairs, Chief Engineer Reed, together with Supervising Engineer Robinson, resident Engineer Gersbach, and the Superintendent, after making a thorough physical examination of conditions, decided to abandon the plan of enlarging the San Juan School until such time as something could be done to control the River and, in the meanwhile, use funds and materials, already available for this proposed enlargement, in the construction of a new school-unit having a capacity of 200, this to be erected on a site about one half mile east of the present San Juan School and above the high water mark of 1911. This plan was later approved menace, but once seen in flood, with waves from ten to fifteen feet high and with trees fifty feet long going down the channel end over end, first with the roots in the air and then with the branches, he forgets to scoff and his soul is filled with respect, and with a fear of consequences.

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From whatever direction the traveller approaches the San Juan School and Agency, he is impressed with its beauty, beautiful lawns; beautiful shade trees of cotton wood, Carolina Poplar, Elm, and Maple; many and varied ornamental shrubs; and from mid-spring to late fall, flowers,-peonies, geraniums, holly hocks, cosmos, roses and more roses, all in great abundance and endless variety. It certainly is a beautiful place.

The buildings were nearly all damaged by the flood of 1911, some seriously. On the whole, though, they present a good appearance and are well cared for. They are all crowded to capacity.

The cottages are insufficient in number and too small to comfortably house an ordinary family. Evidently the designer did not expect employees to have children. However, things do not always turn out according to expectations and to day we have, in one instance, nine persons, husband and wife and seven children, living in a three roomed cottage, the three roomed type being the prevailing type.

One nice cottage was erected during the year for the occupancy of the local representative of the Bureau of Mines but this does nothing to relieve the situation. Three new cottages should be built at a cost of about thirty five hundred dollars each.

There are sufficient employees to care for Agancy grounds and buildings but not sufficient properly to administer the affairs of the Reservation. At the beginning of the year there were four District Farmers who, together with an inadequate police force, constituted the entire field force of the jurisdiction. At the suggestion of the Superintendent, one of these Farmers was relieved from his duties as Farmer and made Stockman, there being no employee directly in charge of the stock interests of the Indians in spite of the fact that practically the entire wealth of these Indians is represented by sheep and a very large percentage of their income is derived from sheep.

With the creation of this position, one of the Farmer positions was abolished and to-day our field force consists of three District Farmers, one Stockman and an inadequate police force. There should be, at the very least, two more Farmer positions, three would be better, and at least one more policeman.

Two physicians are provided for the entire jurisdiction and, although both incumbents have been excellent employees, doing everything humanly possible, it stands to reason that they have been physically unable to do but little more than attend the school children, the hospital and cover a radius of a few miles around their respective stations. There are large areas of this jurisdiction that have no medical attendance whatever except such as is furnished by the Indian medicine man. This is especially regrettable because the Navajo Indian is not adverse to the treatment and medcine of the white physician. In my opinion the only reason he does not employ the Government Physician is because no Government Physician is available.

At Shiprock, where the Agency and San Juan Boarding Schools are located, is an excellent hospital well equipped and well managed. Every bed in this hospital has been continuously occupied throughout the year with patients, not from the school alone, but from the camps, and I believe that about 40% of the patients have been from the camps, and further that were our hospital facilities doubled or even tripled the beds would be always full and not with boarders but with patients sadly needing the ministrations of the Physician. It is true also that the number of Physicians should be increased from two to three and four would be even better.

The Navajos are a peace loving people and the Superintendent experiences little difficulty in maintaining law and order. Sometimes they quarrel over their water, or over the ranges. Of course they have the usual marital difficulties. There are occasional desertions by husband or by wife. There is occasionally a man who endeavors to maintain two wives. Once in a while there is a case of assault and battery, an occasional case of rape, and during the year three murders and two suicides. Our laws are ample and well enforced so far as we know, although there are sections of the jurisdiction far removed from Headquarters concerning which we have little actual information.

All crimes and misdemeanors except those of a serious nature are handled by the Indian Court which sits on the last day of each month and continues until all matters brought before it have been disposed of. This usually requires parts of two days with an occasional little "hang over" into the third day. This Court meets at Agency Headquarters and for the past year has been held out-doors with a single exception when inclement weather forced us inside. The Court consists of two Indian Judges and the entire police force with the Superintendent presiding. Every thing is done methodically and in order and with the greatest decorum. The cases are taken up one at a time, witnesses are examined by the Judges also by the Superintendent, and decisions reached, based on the evidence presented. Altho everything is formal and in order, anyone present is allowed and invited to speak and the decisions reached are usually entirely satisfactory even to the interested parties. Occasionally a jury is appointed but only rarely. Sentences of thirty to ninety days in the Agency Guard house are imposed and served. It is almost never necessary to lock up a prisoner. He simply is directed to remain at the Agency jail for the period of his sentence and has his duties assigned. He serves his time, performs the tasks assigned, comes to the office, shakes hands with the Superintendent and assures him that thereafter there will be no violations of laws or rules, and takes his departure. Each Court day usually produces one prisoner sometimes more, occasionally five or six.

Twelve months acquaintance with these Indians leads me to say that they are by no means dance crazy. In fact, I am of the opinion, they are wasteful of neither time nor money, and a dance that called them from their homes, or rather from their flocks, for more than a few hours would not be popular among them. They are self-supporting, and they gain this support in a desert where a less hardy or less thrifty, or less industrious race would die. They cannot afford to be extravagant with money, nor with time for time means money to them precisely as it does to the average white man.

They practice two dances, the Yabaetsi and the Fire Dance. There has not been a Yabaetsi Dance on this jurisdiction during the past twelve months and only one Fire Dance. Of course the Medicine Men, in treatment of disease, hold, what are locally known as "Sings" which might be termed a form of dance. However, these "Sings" are a part of the prescribed medical treatment and, until such time as a more intelligent treatment is available, it would scarcely be proper to deprive, or to attempt to deprive, them of such medical aid as they may secure. Furthermore a considerable percentage of the benefits derived from the medical Fraternity, white or otherwise, is phychological and, it may be presumed that the Navajo gets the same psychological reaction from a Navajo Sing as conducted by a Navajo Medicine Man as his white brother gets from his own favorite "quack".

Quite a good many marriages are solemnized as per the recognized civilized requirements, yet when this number is expressed in percentages it appears very low. I expect that somewhere around 5% of the marriages are thus solemnized. On the other hand the Navajos have a very distinctive marriage ceremony of their own and look with contempt, equal to that of the whites, upon the couple that presume to live as husband and wife, lacking a recognized ceremony.

For an Indian couple to live together as man and wife lacking either a white man's ceremony or a Navajo ceremony is most unusual.

When divorce is necessary, as it sometimes is, it is effected either through the State Court or the Indian Court, depending upon form of marriage ceremony. When divorced in the Indian Court the ceremony is made quite impressive.

There are several religious organizations operating on the jurisdiction. At Toadlena, the Christian Reform Church maintains a Mission, under the immediate supervision of Rev.

L. P. Brink, a pioneer in the Navajo Mission work. Mr. Brink speaks the Navajo language fluently and the Mission is active, affecting not alone the Toadlena Boarding School and immediate vicinity, but reaching out far into the camps in all directions. At Shiprock, where the San Juan Boarding School and Agency are located, the Presbyterian Church maintains the Rev. C. L. Campbell. Mr. Campbell has been at this station for eight years and his work, augmented by that of his wife, is excellent among the school children. This church also owns and operates a hospital at Red Rocks where a nurse has been maintained throughout the year and a Physician since January. The Presbyterians also maintain a Mission Station at Tees Nos Pos, where they have a residence for the missionary, also a residence for an interpreter and a chapel. This station is under the supervision of the Rev. Abney and his wife who are doing splendid work.

Out near the western end of the jurisdiction live "the Holcombs", missionaries, representing the Plymouth Brethern and they are missionaries in the truest sense of the term.

The family consists of Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Holcomb, elderly people approaching the "three score year and ten" mark, their daughter, Miss Clara, a woman well under middle age, and Miss Florence Barker. a graduate nurse. Miss Holcomb speaks the Navajo fluently and Miss Barker has a working knowledge of it. They cover, and cover thoroughly, a radius of fifteen miles from their residence which is an abandoned trading post of one room with flags for floor and sundry lean-tos built by Mr. Holcomb. These people teach Christ and Him Crucified, and they work incessantly at the job. They also teach cooking and baking, dress making, nursing, and teach in a most practical manner, both in the homes of the Indians and in their own home. The Superintendent has spent two nights at the Holcomb residence and on each occasion there were several Indian women there taking lessons in cooking, baking and dress-making, and several Navajos stayed all night. The Holcombs are "regular" missionaries.

The Episcopal Church erected, near Farmington, New Mexico, a few years ago, an excellent building for a hospital but to-date no practical use has been made thereof although a nurse and an assistant are retained throughout the year. During our measles epidemic of last January and February the nurse went into the camps with one of our District Farmers and did splendid work. This church also has endeavored to operate a school in the Government buildings at Aneth, Utah, with indifferent success. These buildings although erected by the Indian Office for school purposes, were never used by the Government.

The Baptist organization maintains a missionary and his wife at Farmington who spend their entire time in the field, visiting from camp to camp. They have the right spirit and are excellent workers but endeavor to cover too much territory hence the visible results of their efforts are not numerous. During our measles epidemic of last January and February these people had charge of a Field Hospital, established by this Agency at Tocito, and rendered very excellent service under most trying conditions.

The liquor question does not seriously affect this jurisdiction. It may be true that on occasions some of the Indians secure intoxicants but these occasions and these individuals are very rare. Neither do they, or any of them, so far as I have been able to ascertain, manufacture any intoxicating beverages of any description. In the eleven months of my incumbency I have heard of but one instance of an Indian securing intoxicants and he committed suicide.

Peyote is an unknown commodity among the Navajos. Neither do the Navajos make any effort to secure extracts or proprietory medicines for beverage purposes. So far as I have been able to ascertain, no Navajos are drug users.

The Navajos do not look with favor upon gambling. Where the possession of money or property necessitates the expenditure of as much hard labor as it does on the San Juan Reservation, there is not the tendency to place it in hazard that there is where it comes with-out effort. I do not mean to say there is no gambling for there is a certain amount but this amount is very small.

To one who has spent the last nine years among the tribes of northeastern Utah and practically his prior life among the Indians of the upper Missouri Water-Shed it is a refreshing revelation to be placed with the Navajo. The

Navajo is "different". He combs his hair differently; walks differently; lives differently; thinks differently; eats differently; dresses differently; works differently; saves differently. The Navajo is self supporting and always has been, and it keeps him mighty busy. To extract a living from the Navajo desert is a most serious matter and requires constant planning and the continuous effort of every member of the family. Every one works, the old, the middle aged and the young. No one able to walk or see is too old or too young to assist. The little child just able to toddle around is able to help its mother or its older sister or brother herding sheep and the old lady unable to walk, but still possessed of her eyesight, is able to fabricate beautiful rugs. The grandfather, the father, the older brother, never loses the opportunity to earn a dollar. I have heard local contractors state that they will take fifty or one hundred and fifty Navajos with pick and shovel and turn out more work than can be turned out by any other fifty or one hundred and fifty laborers regardless of race or color, and that they stand ready to back the statement with their pocket-book.

For some time there has been a custom at this Agency of issuing sundry supplies to Navajos in exchange for labor. These supplies consist of mowers, rakes, wagons, shovels, harness, hoes, plows, cultivators, and the available supply of these articles has never anywhere near approached the demand. They are sorely in need of wagons, mowers, and hay rakes, they will gladly perform work to a value of seventy-five dollars for a fifty dollar article. It is not necessary even that the article be immediately available. If there be a chance of its being available "next fall" or"next spring" or at any distant date they are ready and coaxing for the privilage of going to work for it "right now", accepting credit slips. No task is so dirty, no task is so hard, no conditions so unpleasant as to cause them to refuse. I am speaking of tasks on the reservation or in its immediate vicinity. It is true that they are timid about accepting work that requires them to migrate to distant places. I have seen them working for themselves, preforming, with worn out tools, tasks that seem impossible. They cut their hay with a scythe or, lacking that, with a sickle or lacking a sickle with a knife. They harvest their grain crops in the same way. Many of them, carry their hay to the stack on their backs. They thresh their grain and shell their corn by hand. They make their flour, corn or wheat, with two rocks and by hand. Everything they do is done in the most laborious manner imaginable. The ability, combined with a great desire, to labor is one of the outstanding characterictics of the Navajo. From their earliest infancy they are taught to labor and to save.

While it maybe true that much has been done for the

San Juan Navajo, it is equally true that a very great deal remains yet to be accomplished.

They have scores of little irrigation ditches, scattered all over the jurisdiction and not one of them has a head-gate or a diversion box constructed of anything more substantial than sand mixed with weeds. It is true that we have constructed for their use the Hogback Irrigation Project, but it is equally true that not one tenth of the grain or fruit produced on the reservation is grown under this Project. Yet no attempt has been made to render them any assistance with these little personally owned irrigation projects which are the projects that actually keep them in food stuffs. No reservoirs have been built or attempted. It has not been made possible for them to secure a head-gate, or a diversion box or a flume. Yet they own millions of feet of ripe timber on their mountains. They live in hogans, whose external appearance reminds one of the home of a pocket-gopher, and we have given to these hogans unstinted criticism. Yet we have not made it possible for them to change this mode of habitation, although there is a constant demand for lumber with which to construct roofs and floors.

Large areas of the jurisdiction are without sufficient water. Some of these areas may contain some springs which possibly flow continuously throughout the year and others which may flow intermittently. Other areas are entirely without water. This means that large sections of the jurisdiction may not be grazed at all, while others may be grazed only during such seasons as these springs may be flowing. No attempt has ever been made systematically to develop stock-water on the Reservation, until very recently. These springs are all marked by many carcasses of both sheep and cattle, representing animals that have come for water and owing to their weakened condition and to the total lack of water, or the inaccessibility of such water as might be available, have died. About May 1st. a man was placed in the field for the purpose of systematically developing these springs and of constructing concrete troughs, accessible to the stock. We have no idea how many of these springs are available for such development but every drop of water on the reservation, that can be conserved and made available for stock purposes, should be conserved and made available before this work is interrupted. When all springs have been so developed, should any areas be unsupplied with water, steps should be taken to drill wells in these areas so that all grazing on the jurisdiction may be utilized.

-NARRATIVE SECTION-

Section II.-------------Health.

Dr. James D. Kennedy who is located at the Toadlena Boarding School and who has served sixteen years among the Navajos, was requested to prepare a Report on Health conditions as he has seen them. This Report follows:

The General Health conditions of the Toadlena Boarding School and of the Reservation immediately surrounding it have been good during the past year, rather better than during the two preceding years.

Each year brings its epidemics, sometimes generally prevalent, at othertimes, local in their nature. The past year there were a number of cases of mumps and chicken pox both in the school and on the outside and many cases of measles on the outside, especially in a locality known as "The Chaco Region" where a number of deaths occurred. This epidemic broke out in late December. In fact it was first brought to our attention on Christmas Eve. Steps were at once taken to check this epidemic and confine it to the Chaco Region. A Field Hospital was opened at Tocito, consisting of the Farmer's cottage at that place and three large tents furnished with floors, bunks, and stoves. This was ready for occupancy on New Year's Day. The Rev. Graham and his wife took charge of the Hospital. A man with a Ford truck and a team of horses and a wagon was placed in attendance to visit the camps and bring in all cases and all those exposed. The

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Physician from Toadlena made daily visits to this hospital. Almost immediately this hospital was filled. Not a death occured, so far as we were able to ascertain, after this hospital was established although there were seven deaths in one family prior to that time. The Chaco Region was completely quarantined and not a single case of measles developed in any other locality.

The general sanitary conditions in and around the Indian homes are not good, yet I believe the Navajos are striving to make them better from year to year, especially is this true of former pupils.

There is practically nothing being done, so far as I know, to improve the sanitary conditions of these homes. The Farmer possibly visits them occasionally. The Superintendent visits them occasionally and the Physician visits them when called and these employees have endeavored to do what they are able, but the Indians are numerous, the field very large, the roads almost impassable, and the duties of these employees are many and pressing. There is a great demand among the Navajos for lumber with which to make their habitations more sanitary, but to date they have been unable to secure a single board. I am advised that there is a plan, now being considered by the Indian Office, which when perfected will make it possible for the Indians to secure lumber through their own efforts and without the expenditure of cash. If this plan is developed it will mean a great deal to the Navajos and I believe will have a very decided effect upon their habitations and upon their home lives.

At a conference between the Secretary of the Interior, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and the Superintendents and Physicians of the Navajo Field held at Gallup, New Mexico on April 21st. last it was announced that a large sum of money has been appropriated and will be available July 1st. for the purpose of stamping out Trachoma among the Navajo Tribe. It is expected that this work will be begun July 1st. on the Fort Defiance jurisdiction and from there extend to the other jurisdictions.

Tuberculosis was also discussed at this conference but no definite plan of action was agreed upon. We have no way of determining the percentage of these two diseases among the Navajo but are inclined to think it will prove appalling when an accurate survey is made.

A Hospital for the Toadlena Boarding School which would accomodate patients from the surrounding territory is needed. And a Sanitarium is needed for the Navajos who reside on the San Juan jurisdiction. There is such a Sanitarium on the Fort Defiance jurisdiction but we are almost never able to enter a patient in this Fort Defiance Institution because of lack of room. The San Juan Navajo are willing and anxious to receive treatment, this desire was never so strong as it is now.

It would be practicable to establish temporary tent hospitals for the treatment of both adults and children but not for the instruction of children not in school, owing to the fact that the Indians as yet do not know the value of regular attendance at school and, because of their nomadic habits, it would be difficult for them to comply with the necessary requirements.

It is my opinion that there should be at every Agency Hospital a chemical and bacteriological laboratory for the examination of blood, sputum, stomach contents, etc., under the supervision of one qualified, not only for scientific knowledge attached thereto, but also as a valuable aid to the Physicians who have not time for such study and practice. It is also my opinion that there ought to be two physicians located at the San Juan Agency and two located at the Toadlena Boarding School, one to care for the school children, employees, hospital patients, etc., and the other to look after the camp interests, as the latter are decidedly neglected, and of necessity must be, under the present arrangement. It would also be well to have a visiting Nurse able to assist those in need of immediate attention and to assist, after such attention has been given, in hospitalizing such as should be taken to the Hospital.

To determine the prevalence of venereal disease is somewhat difficult as few cases are reported yet, we feel sure, there are more than is generally known. Some of the Medicine Men specalize in the treatment of these diseases.

During the past winter three cases of Syphilis were brought to the Agency Hospital for treatment. Inquiry showed five more cases in the same locality that had been treated by the Medicine Men Specialists. These five were also ordered into the Hospital. Although there were no visible indications that the disease was still active, blood tests were made and all reacted and received treatment.

One case of venereal disease was discovered in a school boy at the Toadlena Boarding School. This boy received treatment and is now in attendance at a non-reservation school.

Every case that presents itself, or that we hear of, is cared for, but often the Indians are like the whites in the respect that as soon as improvement is noticed they fail to return for continued treatment and a complete cure cannot be effected. It may be inferred from the above that the percentage of Navajos afflicted with venereal diseases is small, and that is our opinion.

The desire on the part of the Navajos for

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scientific treatment of disease is decidedly on the increase and such treatment can be given effectively only in the Schools or in the Hospital because of the lack of sanitation of the Indian home, and because of interference in treatment on the part of family and clan.

Certain religious forms and ceremonies are and must be performed at child-birth although those who have been associated with Schools show a tendency to abandon these forms and ceremonies, yet even these often yield to maternal or paternal influence. An experience of sixteen years has taught me not to be too agressive. Too much agressiveness on the part of the physician tends to minimize his accomplishments.

(Signed) James D. Kennedy,
School and Agency Physician.

Dr. Kennedy has covered the field well. With only two physicians available to cover a field seventy miles wide by one hundred twenty-five long, having a population estimated at between six thousand and seven thousand souls, and with this population nomadic, and with practically no roads and no telephone, and with these two physicians devoting practically their entire time or at least 75% of it, to school and hospital work, it can readily be seen that little is known of conditions on large portions of the jurisdiction.

Dr. Edgar B. Beaver, the physician located at

Shiprock and who has had charge of the San Juan Hospital throughout the year, tendered his resignation in April and was later transfered to Haskel Institute. I regret that I was unable to get a comprehensive report from Dr. Beaver concerning his activities of the year. He was an able and efficient employee. The hospital with its forty-eight beds was constantly full, about forty per cent of the patients being from the Camps. I did get a letter from Dr. Beaver covering the Sanitary conditions at the San Juan Agency and School which is as follows:

> The following named improvements have been made since June 30, 1924.
>
> Good drainage for waste disposal has been established at dormitories and employees cottages.
>
> Eighteen open privies have been cleaned and abandoned or rendered fly-proof; Dairy herd has been submitted to tuberculosis test; individual washing places, towels, and milking suits have been provided for milkers and satisfactory techinque has been adopted regarding handling of milk; several fly-breeding places have been abated; all school children and employees have been immunized against small pox; and all who have been exposed to any other communicable disease have been immunized where possible; the general sanitary condition about the school and agency is perfect excepting the following which should receive attention as soon as may be done;
>
> 1. Disposal of sewage; the sewage from the Plant is dumped into the San Juan River un-treated. Indians use the water of the San Juan for drinking purposes. Septic tanks would remedy this condition.
>
> 2. Ricks should be provided for storing stable manure.
>
> Two hundred eighty five physical examinations for tuberculosis have been

made during the year.
Number infected, active,-
Males-----------------------5
Females---------------------7
Total---------------12
Latent
Males-----------------------5
Females--------------------11
Total---------------16

Three hundred forty one physical examinations for Trachoma were made during the year.
Number infected------------90
Doubtful cases-------------23

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-NARRATIVE SECTION-

Section III--------------Schools.

On the San Juan jurisdiction there are two Government Schools,-the San Juan Boarding School located at Shiprock and the Toadlena Boarding School located at Toadlena, forty miles south of Shiprock. A new Government Boarding School is now building, one half mile east of Shiprock which is expected to be ready for occupancy early in October next. This New School is sometimes referred to by the Indian Office as the "Mesa School" and sometimes as the "Camp School", neither of which appellations is appropriate, for in no sense is it either a Mesa School or a Camp School.

In addition to these schools there is, about two miles west of Farmington, New Mexico, a school designated as the Navajo Industrial Mission, under the able management of James H. Odle. This school accommodates approximately fifty little boys and girls, feeds, clothes, and educates them and is supported by the Woman's Home Mission Board of the Methodist Church. The school does excellent work, comparing favorably with the work done by the Government boarding Schools. At Aneth, Utah, some thirty-five miles north west of Shiprock, the Episcopal Church has endeavored to operate a Mission School, with very indifferent success, in some buildings erected a few years ago by the Indian Office for school purposes but never occupied by the Government for any purpose. A total of seven children were in attendance at this school for longer or shorter periods during the school year. Both at Shiprock and at Toadlena public schools are operated with Indian pupils in attendance, and of course a considerable number of pupils from this jurisdiction are in attendance at Phoenix, and Theodore Roosevelt, and other similar schools.

Approximately twenty pupils from this jurisdiction are attending the Ganado Mission to the Navajo Indian located at Ganado, Arizona.

As each of the local Boarding Schools is under the immediate supervision of an emminently efficient Principal I have requested these Gentlemen to prepare reports covering their respective institutions which reports follow:

Toadlena Boarding School- June 30, 1924.

There is no general point of contact between the Public Schools and the Government Boarding School, the only point of contact being local and here the most pleasant and business-like relations are maintained.

In the Toadlena section of the San Juan jurisdiction, school facilities are limited to five Indian pupils in the public school, such accommodations as the non reservation schools offer, and the Toadlena Boarding School with a present capacity of one hundred fifty, and a prospective capacity of two hundred pupils.

While the Toadlena School plant is in good condition there is immediate need of play-ground apparatus; one or more cottages for employees; a hospital not alone for pupils but for the accommodation of patients from the surrounding camps as well; a mangle and dryer for the laundry; and a concrete floor on the basement under the school building.

Possibly the most urgent need right now of the school is an employee to take care of the school farm. It is just recently we have discovered we have a school farm. There is an excellent tract of rich land, located some eight miles from the school, which can be developed and expanded to several hundred acres. This land is very fertile, does not require irrigation, and needs but to be fenced, plowed, seeded and cared for. On account of location distant from the school, it is essential that a dependable employee be in continuous attendance, throughout the entire planting, growing, and harvesting season, to preform all necessary work and protect the crops. Excellent potatoes in quantities sufficient for the entire school, and hay, were raised last season with the very limited help available (Note:- These potatoes and this hay were produced solely through the personal activities of Principal Hashbarger who through this one item saved to the School more than one half of the salary paid to him. Superintendent.)

It is essential that a Farmer position be created at the earliest possible moment, and, in view of the prospective enlargement of the School, a Shoe and Harness Maker should be authorized as well as two additional Teachers, for all pupils will be Beginners, First, and Second Grades, and it is the wish of the Chief Supervisor that all of the two hundred pupils attend classes both morning and afternoon sessions. There are but three Teacher positions at present authorized and it may readily be seen that two more positions must be authorized.

Graduates of non-reservation Schools, upon their return, find living conditions most difficult. The plan now before the Indian Office, to make it possible for Indians to secure lumber will be a great help to the returned Student who wishes to improve home conditions. At present it is absolutely impossible for an Indian to secure a board for any purpose and of necessity he must live in the hogan.

There are no graduates of the local school as our pupils are simply transferred to other schools upon completion of the third grade.

There are no Mission or Contract Schools under the supervision of the jurisdiction.

The morality and progressiveness of the Indians of this community are good and during the years of my residence here I have noted a steady improvement.

Employees from this school visited all homes within driving distance during Educational Week last fall. Our School has been filled to capacity throughout the entire school year. The transfer of a considerable number of our pupils to non-reservation schools each year requires us to enroll a large number of new pupils each year.

We have had no pupils that could be termed incorrigible.

The sheep industry is the only industry of the reservation, and returned students are having a difficult time establishing themselves in this industry due to lack of capital and to the keen competition. Home conditions are not good. Possibilities are not many and they have very limited opportunity to make use of the education received at these non-reservation schools. (Note:- The children that stay at home and who are deprived of an education are taught to care for sheep and to weave. They are taught to labor and to save. They find no difficulty in making a living. The child, who at six years of age is taken from the camp, placed in school, and kept there until she reaches the age of 18 or 20, acquiring an education, returns and finds her uneducated sister vastly better qualified to face life than she is. It is possibly a sad commentary but so far as I have yet been able to perceive the Navajo girl gets nothing from the non-reservation school that better fits her for making a living on the Reservation. Because of her five years in a non-reservation school she is not better able to care for her sheep. In truth simply because of her absence from the reservation she has probably lost the little skill as a weaver that she formerly possessed. She has gained nothing that makes her more sought after as a helpmate. In truth, she is a less desirable helpmate than is her uneducated sister with her dowry in the form of a band of sheep, and her reservation experience. In fact there is no place on the reservation where she can fit in. Superintendent.)

There was a returned students organization started at Shiprock last winter and the returned students from this locality have united therewith.

Pupils are not graduated from the Toadlena Boarding School as this is simply a Primary Institution. Our pupils upon finishing the third grade are transferred to some non-reservation school.

The Course of Study is followed faithfully and thoroughly at the Toadlena Boarding School. All teachers prepare daily outlines for one week in advance and the same are examined and passed upon by the Principal in advance of the week for which they are intended. This feature has been carefully and faithfully carried out at all times. The schoolroom equipment is good and sufficient for the three rooms already in use.

The school is well equipped with the authorized text books and same have been found very suitable to the needs.

This school, being a Primary School, does not come under the requirements for Prevocational Schools, however courses have been established and regular instructions given in the following:

Home Training,	Gardening,
Cooking,	Engineering,
Sewing,	Farming,
Laundering,	Farm Implements and Buildings,
Poultry Raising,	Stock Raising.

I quote from a recent report made by the Assistant Supervisor of this District, writing concerning Industrial Instructions at this school:-

> An honest attempt is being made to give Industrial Instruction effectively, and these efforts are resulting in more than average success.

The School Plant is in good condition, equipped with a central heating and electric light plant adequate for a much larger school. It also has a supply of most excellent water adequate for domestic purposes. This supply is not sufficient for irrigation purposes hence we have no dairy herd. However, the authorization of a Farmer to care for the school farm, eight miles distant, will supply the school with all the potatoes and hay and other farm products needed and in all probability ultimately enable the creation of a dairy herd.

It is expected that sleeping porches will be added to the two dormitories before school begins next fall and this will increase our capacity by fifty.

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A peach and apple orchard is just coming into bearing.

The employees of this school are very loyal, and kindly disposed toward each other. There has been practically no discord of any kind among them and they cheerfully cooperate with each other for the good of the many. All employees are hard-working and loyal commanding the respect of the patrons and of the general public.

Quarters for employees are very limited and should be improved and increased whenever funds permit. The engineer with his wife and seven children occupy an old Indian camp-house. One additional cottage should be built and the roof on the one cottage now existing should be raised making a two story cottage out of what is now a single story.

This school has led the way in this community in the matter of better vegetable gardens and in developing land for potatoes and hay. It is hoped in time to secure a moving picture machine and thus afford entertainment and instruction for old as well as for young.

The people of this portion of the Reservation do not come in contact with the white public hence the only intermingling of the races is at the school, or at the Trading Post, or at the Mission.

During the year a room has been added to the Engineer's quarters, an oil house has been built, a root cellar for storing vegetables and fruit constructed, a swing and three see-saws have been provided for the use of the girls, and all without expense to the Government and without special authority. A super heater has been installed which provides ample hot water to all parts of the plant. Considerable painting and kalsomining and repairing has been done. A team of horses has been purchased from savings effected and we are now able to keep one team at the school and one at the farm. The nucleus of a herd of milk goats has been provided and we are endeavoring to produce the necessary feed and at the same time through study learn how best to handle and operate a herd of milk goats. One sow was aquired and she now has ten little pigs. Kitchen waste is thus utilized and the boys are taught something about hog raising. For the first time a determined effort is being made to raise enough little chicks to have a fair sized poultry flock. An old second-hand ford, that was turned over to the school some time ago because it has ceased to be of value elsewhere, has been repaired and placed in first class condition for transportation of light freight from the Agency and for general use about the school.

The play-ground apparatus consists of three see-saws and one swing, one baseball ground, two basket ball courts, one volley ball court, and one tennis court.

Systematic supervision of the play-ground activities is given by the Disciplinarian from 4:15 P. M. to 5:15 P. M.

each day, Saturdays and Sundays excepted.

If it is expected to continue to educate these Navajo children until such time as Public Schools shall have been established and made available, there is a strong probability that it will be necessary to continue this school for the next fifty years.

This school produced during the year;

400 bushels of potatoes,
100 bushels of onions,
150 bushels of carrots,
80 bushels of rutabagas,
50 bushels of turnips,
28 bushels of beets,
1000 heads of cabbage,
one weighing 24½ pounds,
42 bushels of parsnips,
36 bushels of popcorn,
86 bushels of roasting ears and
large quantities of lettuce,
asparagus, radishes and rhubarb;
also sufficient hay to feed the
school horses throughout the year,
things that have never before been
accomplished.

Pupils are given a wholesome, sufficient, and varied diet throughout the year.

(Signed) Very respectfully,
W. H. Hashbarger,
Principal.

San Juan Boarding School-------June 30, 1924.

There is at Shiprock a Public School, where, during the year, three Indian pupils were enrolled all being promoted at the close of the term. As the building used is very small and as there are a considerable number of white pupils that must necessarily attend, it would be impossible to enroll a greater number of Indian pupils.

The San Juan Boarding School was originally constructed with a capacity of one hundred eighty, subsequently several small cottages for boys were added and thus the capacity was considerably increased, although no additional capacity for girls has been provided. During the year there were two hundred fifteen pupils enrolled. A new school, now being built at Shiprock, will take care of two hundred pupils when finished as it probably will be early in October next.

The San Juan School Plant has immediate need of a great deal of equipment:

A new boiler for the power-house; a new pump to supply all domestic water; a heater and a small feed-water pump to supplement the injector now being used to feed the boilers; a bake oven for the bakery as it is almost impossible to provide bread for 215 pupils when it must all be baked in the kitchen range; an extractor and a washing machine for the laundry as it is only with difficulty that the present equipment supplies the present need and with the new school with its 200 additional pupils added it will be wholly impossible to turn out the necessary work; the laundry needs a new drive shaft and at least six new hangers; five radiators have been removed from the girls' building during the past years and have disappeared, those should be replaced.

The acreage under cultivation on the school farm decreases each year because of the ever increasing presence of ground water and the total lack of drainage.

Several new farm implements will be needed before another season; a new corn planter, a new hay rake, a new corrugator.

A position Dining Room Matron should be created. During the past year it was necessary to detail Teachers and other employees to help in the dining room. With a Dining Room Matron much waste could be prevented and better instructions given in cooking.

Another teacher should be provided, with the present enrollment our four teachers have more pupils than can be properly instructed.

An assistant Matron position should be provided. The girls should never be left without someone in charge and with only one Matron in the girls' building, this is impossible.

The children who graduate from this school who are physically fit are transferred to non-reservation schools usually by choice.

There are many children of school age, on the jurisdiction, who are not in school. In a great many instances these children are needed at home to assist in caring for the sheep.

Returned students as a rule are very fine yound men and women. They are industrious and willing to better their condition. Many are employed in the schools and others are assisted in finding employment.

The Course of study is being followed and the daily ourline plans are prepared and used in the class rooms. The school room equipment is not satisfactory and a great deal of equipment is needed to do the work as outlined in the Course and to secure the best results.

The boys are given instruction in Carpentry, Blacksmithing, Farming, Gardening, Dairying, Painting, Shoe and Harness Making. They work in their Industrial Departments half of each day, having a regular industrial class, conducted by the employee in charge of the Department. This class lasts from forty-five minutes to an hour. Different tools and implements are described and their use explained. In this manner the pupils are given an industrial vocabulary. After the adjournment of this Industrial class, the pupils do the actual work of the Department, under the supervision of the employee in charge.

The girls are given instructions in the laundry, sewing room, and kitchen, receiving there instructions in the same manner as the boys.

The Indians of this Reservation do not come in contact with white people to any great extent. The principal white people they have dealings with being Indian Traders, Missionaries and Government Employees.

We have no play ground apparatus worth mentioning, except a few swings for the girls and some slides. The play ground activities have been under the supervision of the Disciplinarian and the Teachers. Some games have been taught. However a definite schedule is being worked out for the coming year, whereby all the activities of the play ground will be under supervision. A base ball team composed of pupils had several games and were defeated but once and that was the initial game of the season.

Respectfully,
(Signed) Frank I. Inloes,
Principal.

-NARRATIVE SECTION-

Section IV--------------Industries.

We have a very definite program of industrial improvement:

(a) We propose to operate a saw mill and operate it in such a manner that lumber may be procured by all needing it with no expense to the consumer other than expense of labor.

This will enable them, if they wish, to get away from the much condemned type of dwelling which they now occupy, the Hogan. It will enable them to substitute wooden structures for sand and brush structures in their privately owned irrigation ditches.

(b) We propose to make it possible for them to conserve, in reservoirs, some of the flood-waters so that they may have water for irrigation purposes even after the spring flood-waters have subsided.

As it is to-day, and as it always has been, 90% of the privately owned ditches totally lack water as soon as the snows have disappeared from the hills. As yet we have no means of knowing how many reservoirs of this character may be built but we are certain that several, at least, are capable of construction. When this work is once undertaken it may develop that possible reservoir sites are numerous.

(c) We propose to develop every spring and every seep on the jurisdiction to its capacity. When this is done we propose to construct reservoirs to conserve flood water and melting snow and falling rain for stock purposes. When this is done we propose to drill wells upon all such areas as are still lacking stock-water.

In this manner we expect to enable the Navajos of the San Juan jurisdiction to add at least 25% to their present flocks and herds.

The San Juan School farm is of ample acreage and the water supply is sufficient and dependable. It is efficiently operated, yet each succeeding season sees the available acreage grow less and sees the volume of products dwindle. This is becuase of the excessive quantity of ground water. All over the farm and garden this ground water stands within approximately 18" of the surface. As a consequence, our acreage of alfalfa constantly grows less and the yield per acre constantly falls off, where, a few years ago, beautiful, highly productive orchards stood, to day may be seen not a green thing. Even the shade trees and shrubbery of the Campus are dying. Unless some steps are taken to relieve this situation by proper drainage, it will be but a few years until the San Juan School and Agency ground will be nothing but an alkali waste. The farm and garden still produce and the condition has not reached a point where it cannot be remedied but, unless it is remedied within the next few seasons, we will be producing nothing and our shade trees and shrubbery will be things of the past. Last fall by using everything available we managed to get as much ensilage in our silo as usual and succeeded in putting up enough hay to carry us through to the new crop. This year we expect to do equally well but only through greater effort. Last fall we canned 2000 half gallon jars of tomatoes, and almost 2000 half gallon jars of other vegetables, and fruit which the white neighbors up the valley gave us. Also we dried over one ton of sweet corn, one ton of the dried product. This year we expect to do as well but only through much greater effort. Unless the matter of drainage is taken care of it will be but a few years before our production shall have reached the vanishing point.

The Toadlena Boarding School, 40 miles south of Shiprock and at the foot of the mountains, has a garden that supplies the every vegetable need of the school. This garden is limited by the available supply of water that may be used for irrigation purposes. There is on top of the mountain, some eight miles distant from this school, a tract of land comprising several hundred acres that will produce and mature, without irrigation, potatoes. Last year sufficient potatoes for the school were produced also a quantity of oat hay. It is our opinion that alfalfa will do well on this tract. This year we are making the experiment. If it proves successful we expect next season to sow 40 acres and later increase this acreage. If this proves succesful it will mean a dairy herd at Toadlena.

There is not a great deal of farming done by the Navajos, yet, when one knows that they raised last year in excess of the amount they consumed, 290,119 pounds of corn, which was sold, and, when he realizes that corn is their chief article of diet, he knows that they must produce some corn. The records of the sundry Indian Traders will show that they also produced and sold a considerable amount of beans, also some wheat. Of the total production over 4/5 was grown under private irrigation projects, projects upon which they have never had any assistance and, when we are able to supply them with lumber for their irrigation structures, and, when we have given a little intelligent supervision to water storage so that they may have water for irrigation purposes even after the snows have left the hills, I believe they will at least double their present production.

There have been no allotments made on this jurisdiction, however under the Hogback Irrigation Project, the only Project of the jurisdiction under the control of the irrigation Section, there is a condition which may be depicted thus:-

Total acreage under the Hogback Project
4077,
Occupied and claimed by tentative Allottees
2475,
Acreage unclaimed and unoccupied
1602,
The last item above may be analyzed as follows:

Desirable land that will doubtless be
taken up in the near future 295.
Undesirable but possible of subjugation
338.
Worthless or nearly so 919.

During the past spring approximately 415 acres have been claimed and tentatively allotted under this project. Ten acres to an allottee. At this rate it will take but a very short time to dispose of the 295 acres classed as desirable. However the undesirable stuff presents a larger problem and possibly some assistance to the prospective occupants will be necessary before it can be made attractive. If this condition should arise we are in the position to render such assistance with our tractor and two bottom plow.

The Indians of this jurisdiction as a rule are not provided with suitable farm equipment. They particularly need wagons and hay machinery. Few of them have wagons. There are a few that are supplied with what are termed "American" horses, but very few. Such as have these larger horses (from 1100 to 1200 lb. animals) have purchased them with personal funds.

The only stock purchased with reimbursable funds during the past twelve months were 279 rams. These rams were all carefully selected, pure bred Rambouillet and cost the Indians twenty-four dollars each laid down at their home Trading Post. A payment of eight dollars was required on delivery. A second payment in like sum was made this past spring when they sold their wool and the final payment will be made next fall when they sell their lambs. There is a great demand for these rams and we expect to place at least an equal number next fall.

From reports made recently by all the Trading Post of the jurisdiction it would appear that fully 50% of all the sheep of this San Juan Reservation are somewhat "improved" half-breed or better.

The Navajos are first and last and all the time, Shepherds. Their living depends upon their sheep. It is true, they raise corn, a little fruit, a little wheat and a few beans. But sheep is the true source of their living. It is impossible for me to state whether they have more sheep or fewer than they have had in former years. But this I do know, we dipped the sheep last fall and dipped all the sheep. There has always been a tendency to class both sheep and goats as "sheep" and, when it has been stated that the Navajos of the San Juan Reservation possess 200,000 sheep, or more or less, it was meant that they possessed 200,000, or more or less, of sheep and lambs and goats and kids. Last fall, as I have already stated all the sheep and goats, together with the lambs and kids, were dipped and a count kept, no attempt being made to differentiate. The total number of head dipped was 157,790. This dipping was done under the immediate supervision of representatives of the Bureau of Animal Industry which representatives carefully examined every bunch after it was placed in the corral and before it was dipped. The total number of infected sheep found, was 9,321, or a trifle less than 6%, and all infected bands were dipped twice. Of the total number dipped, approximately 20% were goats and kids, hence one may estimate the number of sheep and lambs on the Jurisdiction as of last August and September, as being 126,232, and this included ewes, rams, wethers, and the lamb crop of the season. From rumors that are current, I would be inclined to think that the total number had materially decreased from the number of former years. However, I have found that rumors are a poor thing to base judgement on. Of one thing I am sure, the dipping was thorough, and complete. In this connection would quote from a letter addressed to this office by Dr. F. L. Schneider, Inspector in Charge of the Bureau of Animal Industry, Albuquerque, New Mexico:-

> I desire to take this opportunity to express to you our appreciation of your very effective cooperation in our work and to assure you that with the continuation of such assistance it is felt that very satisfactory results will become possible of accomplishment.

It may not be known to the Indian Office, but prior to this general dipping of last August and September, this jurisdiction was under quarantine, Subsequent to this dipping such quarantine was raised. In a letter, written by Dr. H. E. Pine of Aztec, New Mexico, local representative of the Bureau of Animal Industry, to Supervisor C. E. Faris, speaking of conditions on the San Juan Reservation, (a copy of which was sent this office) it is stated:-

> In regard to the quarantine which was in force on this jurisdiction, I do not believe that it was on account of a large percentage of scab, but rather lack of co-operation between the two Bureaus, and consequent action on the part of the Sheep Sanitary Board. The quarantine was recently suspended and with the present whole hearted co-operation, there is no reason for a revocation of that suspension.

Beginning again in December and continuing until March, we were continually engaged in dipping infected sheep. Not a great number of sheep were dipped, approximately 7000 altogether, but it took much patience and much care to prevent loss as the weather was very inclement. So far as we were able to ascertain, not one animal died as the result of this activity.

At this writing the Stockman in company with the local representative of the Bureau of Animal Industry is making a thorough canvas of the sheep of the jurisdiction and I was told today (June 23) that they had found two infected sheep to-date.

The sheep wintered unusually well, with the result that the lamb crop is the best in many years, as is also the wool crop. The Traders, who know more about this than does anyone else, are united in saying that the wool crop and the lamb crop both are from 20 to 30 per cent better than usual, or than they have been for years.

No one knows much about the cattle on this jurisdiction except that there are cattle, possibly five thousand head, and that there has never been an attempt made to improve the breed, which, as it exists, is strictly "Navajo." As long as the Navajos are determined to keep these cattle something should be done to assist them in getting some pure-bred Hereford bulls, and it is believed that another fall we shall be able to trade with some of the Colorado Stockmen, steer stuff for pure-bred calves. I have been talking this for a year and believe this talk will begin to bear fruit this fall.

What has been said concerning the cattle is equally true about the ponies. No one knows their number but all thinking persons know that whatever it may be it is too great. I have been talking about this also for a year but it will require a lot of talk to persuade the average Navajo to voluntarily kill off his ponies.

Until these ponies are very materially reduced in number or until the water of the ranges is very materially increased there can be no increase in the number of sheep owned by these Indians.

The Navajos of this jurisdiction do not milk their cows. I have yet to hear of a single instance. However practically every family does milk goats and the milk forms a substantial portion of its diet. The fact that they milk goats has caused the Superintendent to inaugurate a campaign looking toward a complete change in the type or breed of goats. These Indian goat herds without exception are of the Angora type and the Angora is not a milk goat, nor does it compares favorably in other respects with other breeds.

The goat furnishes the Navajo with three sources of income,- (a) milk,- (b) meat,- (c) pelts, and considered from any one of these view points the Angora type does not compare favorably with some of the other breeds. The Toggenberg goat is a standard milk goat. This goat is considerably larger than the Angora, hence the carcass supplies a greater amount of flesh for food and the pelt brings a higher price in the market.

There being no dairy herd at the Toadlena Boarding School and no prospect of establishing a dairy herd at that School until some arrangements can be made to provide water for irrigation purposes, the Superintendent conceived the idea of creating at this School a herd of pure bred Toggenberg goats. This herd would satisfy two demands,- (a) it would provide milk, and flesh for the school, (b) the increase carefully distributed among the Navajos would, in the course of time, completely change the Angora type, now so universal, to a milk type. At present we have at this school a buck and two producing does and six doe kids that are better than three quarter Toggenberg. We have also distributed among the pupils twelve buck kids of the same blood.

An attempt has been made to maintain two dairy herds at the San Juan Boarding School,- a herd of Holsteins and a herd of Durhams. However, due to the lack of sires, there is she stuff in both of these herds, three years of age and past, that has never been bred. We succeeded last fall in purchasing a very desirable animal to head the Durham herd and this spring arranged an exchange of Holstein bulls with the Jicarilla Apache School hence, at present, both herds are headed by good animals. At the same time we arranged with Superintendent Brown of the Phoenix Indian School for a bull calf from his best producer. If we have good luck with this calf, which is now with our herd, our needs along this line will be supplied for several years to come.

In my opinion it is very foolish for us to attempt to maintain two dairy herds and I expect soon to seek authority to dispose of the Durham herd.

The Blanket Industry leads all others on this jurisdiction. During the past twelve months the Indian Traders report having purchased $82,013.93 worth of Navajo Blankets. In some parts of the reservation, there is a tendency to depart from the old Indian Type of blanket, which was of variegated colors, and thick, being woven from coarse yarn, and substitute a weave of natural colors with a yarn almost as fine as Germantown. This tendency is being fostered by some of the Traders who have learned by experience that this type of blanket finds a more ready sale and at a much better price. In fact "Fred Harvey" has a standing order with the Traders of the Two Grey Hills locality for every blanket of this type that is produced. These modern blankets are more difficult to weave and the spinning of the yarn requires much more time. However, the price received by the weaver runs from fifty dollars up whereas the old type of blanket seldom brings them as much as fifty dollars. The weavers do not as a rule at first take kindly to this "modern" blanket as its color scheme does not appeal to them and the task from beginning to end requires more time and is more laborious. However, they are not so hard to convert when they realize the difference in the returns. Of course there are some Traders who take no interest in the blankets except to buy them and in such localities there are no "modern" blankets woven.

We have three Farmers and one Stockman on the jurisdiction. One farmer position was abolished during the year and the Stockman position created. While it is true there was a serious need of a Stockman, it was too bad that we must be deprived of one of our Farmers, that this need might be supplied. There is an urgent demand right now for two Farmers in addition to the three now on duty.

The Stockman spends his entire time in the field, inspecting the flocks, the ranges, the water supply, advising the Indians concerning all of these things; advising as to Rams, the quantity, the quality, the use of. From mid-December till March he was dipping sheep infected with Scabbies. The person filling this position is very much "alive" and on the job.

One of the three Farmers is stationed at Aneth, Utah, some 35 miles, northwest of the Agency headquarters, and down the San Juan River. Another is located in the desert at Red Rock, Arizona, some thirty-five miles southwest of Agency headquarters. While the third is located at Tocito, twenty-nine miles south of Agency headquarters. The man at Aneth and the one at Tocito are equipped with Ford autos. The man at Red Rocks has a team and buggy.

On the reservation there are thirteen licensed Traders and one Navajo, operating Trading Posts. Just off the Reservation on the east and north are several Traders who, not being located on restricted land, operate without a license. From information received from the Traders, the following has been compiled:

Total number of lambs bought by Traders from Navajos during year	10,725	
Total paid to Navajos for same		$48,117.00
Total number of wethers ditto	724	
Total paid ditto		3,625.10
Total number of ewes ditto	1,724	
Total paid ditto		3,641.00
Total amount of corn ditto	178,209 lb	
Total paid ditto		4,862.85
Total paid Navajos by Traders for beans during the year		551.05
Total paid ditto for wheat during the year		132.24
Total paid Navajos for blankets during the year		82,013.93
Total paid Navajos by Traders for cattle during the year		6,780.15
Total paid Navajos for hides by Traders during year		10,720.04
Total amount of wool bought by Traders from Navajos during the year	307,185	
Total paid Navajos ditto		76,687.91
Total paid Navajos for hay by Traders during year		5,207.10
do potatoes do		75.00
do belts do		15.00
do baskets do		625.00
do silver ware do		1,976.00
Total amount of money paid Navajos by Traders for freighting during the year		29,837.01
Total amount of money paid Navajos for labor by Traders during the year		10,756.99
Total amount of money paid Navajos for coal by Traders during the year		11,800.00
Total amount disbursed by Southwest Oil Co. and San Juan Oil and Development Co. for labor, freighting, and coal		21,000.00
Total amount paid by Government for coal		7,804.44
Total amount paid by Government for freighting		8,500.00
Total paid by the Government for labor		34,609.80
Total income of jurisdiction so far as we have been able to ascertain		369,337.61
Total value of pawns in the hands of Traders as of June 30th		36,078.30

Leading articles sold Navajos by Traders,
Flour
Coffee,
Sugar,
Calico.

It is my opinion that the dealings of the licensed Traders have been emminently fair and honorable, but that some of the Traders that operate just off the reservation have not been equally fair and honorable. However I know of no way to remedy this condition.

A saw mill was purchased last summer and located in the timber on the mountain about two miles above the Toadlena School. With this equipment it was intended primarily to fabricate materials for use in the new school plant now building. Approximately 500 M feet have been fabricated under contract, for this purpose. No attempt has been made to utilize this mill for any purpose other than to produce this contract material. However, this work is now accomplished and, as there is a tremendous demand for lumber, we have proposed to the Indian Office that an employee-position to be created- be placed in charge of the mill and of the forest; that Indians be permitted to cut and place in the mill yard under supervision such quantities of logs as they may desire; that the employee in charge, with a helper, cut and place in the yard approximately 150 M. feet each year, in addition to what the Navajos place there; that, when the yard becomes full, or when a sufficient quantity of logs has accumlated, the stuff be worked up, the materials fabricated for the Navajo being tolled and the other material offered for sale to Indians, either for cash or in exchange for labor. Thus the Navajos could secure the lumber they so greatly need.

The jurisdiction is covered with Aztec Ruins but at present no one is attempting to disturb them.

There are many Indians of this jurisdiction that need work and that would most gladly accept it could it be secured at home where they would not be required to absent themselves from their families, their sheep, etc. During the year just closing there has been an unusual amount of labor made available to them by the presence of the oil companies. There are few married men that can afford to leave their homes and their home interests and seek or accept work at some distant point, and the big majority of those that do are losers in the long run. In my opinion about the best thing a Navajo can do is to stay at home and take care of his sheep. If he has no sheep, and those thus situated are few and far between, get some and then take care of them. My travels have shown me no happier, no wealthier, no more independent family than the Navajo family with five hundred head of sheep.

POPULATION

The Navajo Tribe, as a tribe, under the supervision of the Commissioner to the Navajo Tribe, have what is designated as a Navajo Tribal Council, each of the jurisdictions being represented on this Council. The representatives from the San Juan jurisdiction are reliable, intelligent, trustworthy men and they have been a help to the Superintendent in the discharge of his official duties.

To date no funds have ever been paid to the Indians of this jurisdiction as they have neither annuities nor trust funds.

-NARRATIVE SECTION-

Section V--------------Allotments.

No lands have ever been allotted in severalty on this jurisdiction, nor should there be. Held as a tribal possession the reservation supports the tribe. Divided into allotments it would be valueless. The range is considered common property. When a family builds a reservoir or develops a spring or in any manner conserves or creates a water supply, the rights of that family are respected and upon the death of the head of the family the water descends to the children.

Annual Report, 1924. San Juan Agency.

-NARRATIVE SECTION-

Section Vl.----------------Sales.

As there have been no allotments so have there been no lands patented in fee and no sales of inherited or surplus land. In fact there is no surplus land on the jurisdiction.

There have been no patents in fee for Mission lands; no payments of individual Indian Moneys; and no need for the determination of heirs of deceased Indians.

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1924

STATISTICAL

NAME OF JURISDICTION San Juan

ANNUAL REPORT.

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1. Number of children under your jurisdiction, including those away at other schools, from 5 to 18 years of age, both included.

Male Unknown Female Unknown

2. Number of children under your jurisdiction, including those away at other schools, under 18 years of age.

(estimated) Male 1000 Female 1136

3. Number of these incapacitated for attendance at school by reason of—

	Male	Female	Total
(a) Ill health			
(b) Mental defect			
(c) Physical defect			
(d) Marriage			
(e) Other reasons			
Total			

This data cannot be furnished as no records are kept from which it may be secured.

4. Number of children eligible for school attendance.

(estimated) Male 500 Female 577 1077

5. Capacity, total enrollment, average attendance of Indians of your jurisdiction in different schools (not including Indians from other jurisdictions enrolled in your schools):
(Account here for all the children under your jurisdiction showing the schools, by names, in which these children are enrolled.)

GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS:

Non reservation boarding.	Enrollment.
Haskel Institute	5
Albuquerque Indian School	1
Phoenix Indian School	41
Sherman Institute	63
Santa Fe Indian School	2
Theodore Roosevelt Indian School	52
Total,	164

NAME OF JURISDICTION San Juan

ANNUAL REPORT.

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GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS (cont.)	Capacity.	Enrollment.	Average Attendance.
Reservation boarding.			
Ute Mountain School		72	72
Toadlena Boarding	150	198	145.6
San Juan Boarding	180	289	213.18

Discrepancy between "average attendance" and "enrollment" is caused by transfer of pupils to non-reservation schools.

Day Schools			
None			
MISSION SCHOOLS:			
Contract boarding			
None			
Noncontract boarding			
Episcopal Mission, Aneth, Utah		7	?
Navajo Indian Indstrl Mission, Farmington, N. M.	30	53	53
~~Noncontract day school~~s			
Ganado Mission School	?	22	22
PRIVATE SCHOOLS			
Contract boarding			
PUBLIC DAY SCHOOLS			
Contract, or where tuition is paid.			
Toadlena Public School	5	5	5
Noncontract			
Shiprock Public School	3	3	3
Total, all schools,		818	677.76

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6. Pupils

Number of graduates 6

Number of returned students on the reservation Known to be here as of this date 26

7. Number of Indian children within reach of Government, mission, or public schools ~~none~~ Unknown

8. Give below the number of Indian children from other jurisdictions enrolled in schools under your jurisdiction.

Name of school.	Jurisdiction from which enrolled.	Enrollment.	Average Attendance.
None			
Total,			

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Property Belonging to Indians.

Tribal		
Lands exclusive of timber,	$ 5,000,000.00	
Timber,	$ 30,000.00	
Total Tribal Property,		$ 5,030,000.00
Individual		
Lands exclusive of timber,	$ none	
Timber,	$ none	
Funds in banks and in hands of superintendents,	$ 10,000.00	estimated as being in local banks, personal deposits
Homes, furniture, barns, etc.,	$ 200,000.00	
Wagons, implements, etc.,	$ 30,000.00	
Stock, poultry, and miscellaneous,	$ 736,000.00	
Total Individual,		$ 976,000.00

NAME OF JURISDICTION San Juan

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Agency or School. (List each tribe or band separately).	TOTAL.	MALE.	FEMALE.	MINORS.	ADULTS.	FULL BLOOD.	MIXED BLOOD	
							More than half.	Less than half.
Navajo	6,000	3,058	2,942	2,520	3,480	6,000		
Figures given are estimated.								
TOTAL,	6,000	3,058	2,942	2,520	3,480	6,000		

(7538)

SAN JUAN. 107 — NARRATIVE 1925

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE

Annual Report, 1925. San Juan Agency.

-NARRATIVE SECTION-

Section I ---- Law and Order.

The past year has been one of progress at the San Juan School and Agency, which two units are so arranged physically as to constitute practically but one institution. They lie on the north bank of the San Juan River 32 miles west of Farmington, N. M. and one hundred miles north of Gallup, N. M. Farmington is a terminus of the D. & R. G. W. Ry., being connected with Durango, Colo. by a narrow gauge road. Gallup is on the main line of the Santa Fe. A telephone line connects the Institution with Farmington, from which town also we have daily (except Sunday) mail service. Shiprock Post Office is one mile east of the Agency and School office, and, in addition to the service from Farmington, has a tri-weekly service from Gallup, the stage leaving Shiprock Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, returning Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. The Agency is connected with the Western Union Telegraph Co. at Farmington by telephone. The road from Gallup is usually passable altho at times it may be negotiated only with difficulty. Under normal conditions it requires from six to eight hours to make this drive and I have known seven consecutive days to pass during which no one could be found with temerity sufficient to undertake it. The road to Farmington is usually fair, except the

10 miles that lies within the Reservation which at times gets bad. Under normal conditions one can drive from Farmington in less than two hours and I have never known this road to be impassable.

Nothing has been done during the past year to remove the menace of the San Juan River. That this stream has not molested us during this period is due solely to the fact that there has been no high water. I confidently expect with the first high water that this stream will leave its present channel at a point some two hundred or three hundred yards above the steel bridge, creating for itself a new channel to the north of the bridge, leaving the bridge spanning a dry channel. This bridge is on the Gallup road which is about to become a Federal Aid Highway and we are hoping and expecting that the authorities that rebuild this highway will recognize the condition and take steps to remedy it.

The building program is rapidly nearing completion. This work was delayed by two causes,- first, by a lack of funds which was overcome in a very short time. Nevertheless, even this apparent shortage worked serious havoc with our plans. Orders had been placed with successful bidders for all plumbing, heating, and electrical equipment when a wire was received advising of this lack of funds, hence, these orders were at once cancelled. A few days later additional funds were secured. However, the Dealers were unwilling to reinstate the cancelled orders which necessitated readvertising, thus causing a long delay. Second, the Saw Mill burned, making it necessary to replace certain portions, thus creating a further delay. However, all obstacles have been overcome and the new Mesa Boarding School with a capacity of 200, 100 boys and 100 girls, will be in operation this coming September. This School is located some 300 yards east of the San Juan School and will be operated in connection with the latter named institution, under the management of the same Principal, using the same laundry, the same sewing-room, the same farm and garden, the same dairy herd, the same hospital, being otherwise independent. The Old Hospital Building at the San Juan School, which has served little purpose since the completion of the New Hospital several years ago, has also been remodeled and a second story added, and it now furnishes quarters for several employees, greatly relieving the congested condition heretofore existing.

There are sufficient employees to care for the Agency grounds and buildings but not sufficient properly to administer the affairs of the reservation. The Field Force consists of two District Farmers, one Stockman, and an inadequate police force. But two Physicians are provided for the entire jurisdiction. One of these is stationed at Shiprock and I might almost say he is anchored there, for, with 400 pupils together with the hospital, which is usually full, together with the employees and their families, he has almost no opportunity to attend to any work on the reservation. It is a fact that he makes very few visits to the reservation, usually only in case of accident or epidemic. Of course he makes a few visits, to patients not far distant from Shiprock, in addition to those mentioned. However, during these absences his work at headquarters is necessarily neglected and suffers accordingly. The other Physician is stationed at the Toadlena Boarding School and is able to get out on the reservation to some extent, and does get out a great deal more than does the man now located at Shiprock. However, he is able to cover only a comparatively small territory.

The Presbyterian Church maintains a hospital and a Physician at Red Rocks, 30 miles south west of Shiprock, but, even with this aid, more than 50% of the jurisdiction is normally without medical attention other than that furnished by the Medicine Men and these latter named gentry certainly thrive. This is especially regrettable for the Navajo Indian is not adverse to the treatment and medicine of the white Physician and usually, when he fails to employ such Physician, it is because none is available which is the normal condition.

The Navajos are a peace-loving people. They have to work for a living and it keeps them mighty busy. Extracting a living from this desert is no holiday. Sometimes they quarrel and, when they do, it is usually over water or range. Occasionally they have marital difficulties. Once in a while a man endeavors to maintain more than one wife. There are occasional desertions by husband or by wife; an occasional case of assault and battery; and during the year two cases of constitutional rape have come to our attention. Our laws are ample and, so far as we are aware, well enforced, altho there are sections of the jurisdiction, far removed from headquarters, concerning which we have little actual information. All crimes and misdemeanors, except those of a more serious nature, are tried by the Indian Court. This Court sits on the last day of each month and continues in session until all matters brought before it are disposed of. This usually requires part of two days with an occasional little "hang-over" into the third day. This Court sits at Agency headquarters and consists of two Indian Judges, the entire Police force, with the Superintendent presiding. Everything is done methodically and in order and with the greatest decorum. The cases are considered one at a time, witnesses are examined by the Judges, by the Police, and by the Superintendent, and decisions reached, based upon evidence presented. Altho everything is formal and in order, any one present is allowed and invited to speak, and the decisions reached are usually satisfactory even to the interested parties. Sentences running as high as 60 days in the Agency guard-house, at hard labor, are imposed and served. It is almost never necessary to lock up a prisoner. He is simply directed to remain at the Agency jail for the period of his sentence and has his duties assigned. He serves his time; performs the tasks assigned; comes to the office and shakes hands with the Superintendent, assuring him that thereafter there will be no violations by him of rules and regulations; and takes his departure. Each Court day usually produces one prisoner, sometimes more, occasionally five or six. When the prisoner happens to be a woman, the difficulties are somewhat increased. Under such conditions the prisoner is assigned to the Agency hospital or to the weaving room, where duties are assigned.

Practically the only dances indulged in by the San Juan Navajo take the form of prayers for rain or are a portion of the treatment given the sick by the Medicine Men. Locally, they are called "sings", and usually are of short duration. They are not permitted to interfere with the care of the flocks. In fact, the one thing always of paramount importance with the San Juan Navajo is the care of the flock and nothing is permitted to interfere with this care.

During the past year there have been fewer divorces and more ceremonial marriages than during the preceding year. I am unable to account for this. Yet the fact remains that several couples from outlying points on the reservation have secured marriage licenses from the County Clerk, through the Superintendent, and have been formally married by the local Missionary. I do not intend to imply that the total has reached any large number, however, there have been upward of a score of these marriages during the year.

The spiritual need of these people is cared for by representatives of different denominations. Fifty miles west of Shiprock, in the heart of the desert, dwell the Holcomb family, representatives of a sect calling themselves the "Bretheren". The family consists of the Rev. H. A. Holcomb and his wife, both aged people; their unmarried daughter, Clara; a married daughter, together with her husband and baby; and a graduate nurse, Miss Barker. They live where few white people would consent to live and as few white people could exist. Last winter, with the mercury far below zero, in the dead of night, the wind tore the roof completely from their humble dwelling. After offering thanks to God for sparing their lives, they removed to the adjoining cow-shed, which they continued to share with the cow until such time as a new roof could be purchased and put in place. These people are Missionaries, servants of the Most High. At Tes Nos Pos, 30 miles west of Shiprock, the Rev. and Mrs. Abney dwell, representing the Presbyterian Church in that locality. They have a little chapel, a dwelling house for themselves and a dwelling for their interpreter and his family. At Red Rocks, 30 miles south west of Shiprock, the Presbyterian Church maintains a hospital, a well-equipped, well-furnished building, with residences for Physician and his interpreter. Dr. Thomas Snoddy and his wife are in charge.

At Toadlena, the Chirstian Reformed Church maintains a Missionary and a Public School, under the management of the Rev. L. P. Brink. Their buildings consist of residences for the Missionary and his Interpreter, and a small house for the Public School. At Shiprock, the Presbyterian Church has a Chapel and is building a Manse for its representative, the Rev. Chas. L. Campbell. Mr. and Mrs. Campbell have been stationed at Shiprock for nearly a decade. The Church provides an Assistant and an Interpreter.

The liquor question causes no uneasiness whatever. During the period of my administration I have seen no Indian under the influence of liquor. They do not manufacture it or seek it. Peyote is unknown and unheard of on the jurisdiction.

The fact that money is so scarce and so difficult to secure tends to reduce gambling to a minimum. When an Indian needs money so badly that he will skin a goat and carry the pelt from 20 to 30 miles and there sell it for from 15¢ to 25¢ he is much more inclined to spend this money for food-stuffs than he is to risk it on the turn pf a card. Gambling is unpopular and is not indulged in to any appreciable extent.

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-NARRATIVE SECTION-

Section II ------- Health.

The health of both pupils and employees at the San Juan School and Agency has been reasonably good through-out the year. There were a few cases of Typhoid in November and December, however, nothing serious, and the chlorinating of the water, by means of a simple, home-made contrivance nipped in the bud what might have been a serious epidemic.

Measles were rampant at the Toadlena School for a couple of months in the spring. Nearly every child in the school was down. The weather was warma and other conditions favorable and there was but one fatality. Much credit is due Dr. James D. Kennedy, and Principal W. H. Hashbarger and his Assistants.

A Diphtheria epidemic broke out in September at Dene Hot So, 100 miles west of Shiprock. However, as we happened to have in the vault a quantity of the proper vaccine, the Agency Physician visited the locality and treated every member of the community. Several deaths occurred before the matter was called to our attention, and several individuals were very sick when the Physician arrived on the scene. However, but one death occurred after the arrival of the Doctor with the serum. Several months later one case of Diphtheria broke out at Shiprock, but the prompt use of the vaccine saved the life of the afflicted infant and prevented the spread of the disease.

There have been a few cases of Measles in the camps but it by no means ammounted to an epidemic, and I have heard of no deaths resulting.

Possibly for the first time in the history of the San Juan jurisdiction there has been lumber available for sale to Indians. This lumber was fabricated at the saw mill located on the mountain above Toadlena, and altho the supply was not equal to the demand, upward of 100,000 feet were sold. Another supply will soon be available and, before the close of the year which we are about to enter, we hope and expect to be able to supply the demand. This means better homes and better irrigation structures.

There are but two Physicians, in the employ of the Government, stationed on this jurisdiction, and these men necessarily spend by far the greater portion of their time close to their respective stations. This leaves the greater portion of the reservation to the ministrations of the Medicine Man who thrives wonderfully. In fact this Medicine Man is a truly marvelous person. He not only controls the evil spirits, that are responsible for all disease, but even the wind and the rain, the thunder and the lightning are likewise his servants. This is really too bad for the Navajo takes kindly to the medicines and treatment of the white Physician, and, were white Physicians available, I am inclined to believe the influence of the Medicine Man, now the strongest influence on the reservation, would be tremendously reduced.

Comparatively nothing is being done to combat Tuberculosis. Occasionally a case comes to the Agency Hospital but only rarely. In fact Tubercular patients are not made to feel particularly welcome at the Hospital for the reason there is so much work of other natures continually coming in.

A very energetic effort is continually being made to control Trachoma in our schools, and Dr. Wigglesworth, Special Physician, who spent several weeks with us in late spring and early summer, advised that less than 20% of the pupils in our schools are afflicted. The Doctor stated further that this places these schools at the head of the Navajo schools. Yet 20% Trachoma is appalling. Up to the present time nothing has been done to combat Trachoma on the reservation nor have we any means of knowing to what extent Trachoma is prevalent among the Indians of the jurisdiction.

I have stated that nothing is being done to combat either Tuberculosis or Trachoma on the San Juan reservation, outside the Schools, but I do not desire to convey the idea or leave the impression that this condition is the result of carelessness or indifference. The Physician, located at Shiprock, is located there in about the same sense that the Hospital is. Had he an Assistant to take charge of the local work he could get out on the reservation but, as it is, he is practically fixed. The Physician located at Toadlena gets out more but is able to cover only a very small area.

There should be at least one more Physician just to care for work other than Tuberculosis and Trachoma in the camps. Then, too, there is a crying need of a Tuberculosis Sanitarium. It is a matter for tears to see some of these people seeking help and so sadly needing it yet unable to find a place where help may be had.

The present Hospital, a general hospital, is full practically all the time, and, were our Physician a Surgeon as well as a Physician, it would be filled with surgical cases a goodly portion of the time. Should an additional Physician be supplied, or should it become advisable to change the present incumbent, care should be taken to secure the services of a practical Surgeon.

There is very little venereal disease among these Indians and, when a case appears, they hasten to inform the Superintendent and have it properly treated. There are Indian Medicine Men who claim to be able to treat these diseases successfully, but blood tests taken of "cured" patients have convinced us, as well as most of the Indians, that the so-called "cures" are not free from the disease.

There are no Field Matrons on the jurisdiction and I am not prepared to recommend the creation of such positions, as conditions are by no means favorable for their operation.

I have requested each of the Physicians to prepare for this Report a few paragraphs on the work as it appeals to them.

Dr. M. M. Carmichael of Shiprock writes as follows:-

> General health conditions at the school and Agency are good, considering that the present water supply for drinking purposes is not good.
>
> We have had a small epidemic among the Indian school children of "chicken pox" which was not serious.
>
> The general sanitary conditions of the reservation are fairly good every place I have visited. There has been no regular sanitary inspection made. I think that Indian Field Matrons could do more to improve conditions by visiting the homes of the Indians and teaching them, especially the women, the proper modes of cleanliness and sanitation; to teach and explain that the best place for the proper care of the sick is the hospital, of which we have a good one and no Nurse superior to ours. Advice given by myself on the reservation regarding Tuberculosis is plenty of sunshine and fresh air, milk and eggs diet. I do not think it practicable to establish tent hospitals unless we had nurses to place in charge of them for the special care and work alone. I do think tent hospitals would be the proper and most adequate establishments for the treatment of Tuberculosis if we had nurses for that special work. I always advise the Indians the importance of allowing me to treat them for Trachoma.
>
> I have had no known cases of Venereal diseases to come to my knowledge since I have been here, but had one suspected case. I have no plans for a campaign against these diseases but will do so if you suggest.
>
> I am not conversant with the Medical work of the past here owing to being here only a short time but I can see nothing left undone that should have been done and everything accomplished that should have been. I assure you I will maintain the title of a worker and fighter or Phagocite against bacteria as long as I remain here.
>
> The territory here is rather large for only one physician, however I am willing and asxious to do all I can, answer every call etc. I like to keep busy.
>
> I understand your feference "to reach the women" is regarding their child births- I have often and am always explaining that it is very important that the "white Medical Doctor" be allowed to attend them.

Field Matrons can do good work with a woman I think.

I desire to recommend that more potable drinking water be obtained for the Agency and school district.

Dr. John D. Kennedy of the Toadlena School, who has had many years of service among the Navajo Indian submits the following:-

The general health conditions at the school and in the community were very good until a mild attack of influenza came on followed by **an** epidemic of measles which effects are not entirely over.

About January a mild attack of influenza came on, some of the children were quite sick, while others were only slightly so, following this infection the measles came on, first in the Indian homes, and later appeared in the school. Practically all of the children were afflicted; one employee; her child; the child of the Principal; three children of the Disciplinarian, one of whom died; one child of the Shoemaker; one of the Girls' Matron; and eleven cases on the outside, ten Indians and one white, one school girl also died.

The general sanitary condition in and around the Indian homes seems to be improving to some extent in the way of cleanliness of person and in the surroundings, but it will be a long time yet to be especially noticeable to the casual observer.

(a) Some new log houses and hogans have been erected with windows and doors in the houses; dishes, and modern cooking utensils are more in demand than formerly, with stoves, chairs, sewing machines, etc. to complete the furnishings of the homes. There has been no regular sanitary inspection.

(b) At our school we are in need of a good large hospital to accommodate the growing school, two hundred pupils as well as many in the community who are anxious to receive medical treatment, especially is this true in epidemics of measles, influenza, etc.

(c) There are no steps **being** taken to handle tuberculosis only as cases appear and we are notified to see them do we know anything about them. If feasible we recommend their removal to the Sanitarium at Forte Defiance, Arizona, or take them there ourselves. Regarding trachoma the Government has made an appropriation for the treatment of the Indians in general which is done largely during the school vacation.

It might be practicable to establish temporary tent hospitals for the treatment of adults and children and also for instruction for children not in school, provided they would be used in weather that is suitable, e. g., spring, summer, and part of the autumn.

We have no hospital as yet, one has been requested and the inspector gave favorable report concerning it.

No cases of venereal disease have come to my knowledge during the year.

There have been more requests for medical attention in the Indian homes than in any previous year while I have been at this station, and more requests for hospital care and treatment. We have gone out to see quite a number at some distance since we have had the use of the automobile and if time had made it possible we would have seen more. I regret not to have tabulated the number of cases treated as has been done heretofore in the school and in the community but I have been pressed for time that it has been difficult to have all things done as we would like to have them done.

The most urgent needs for carrying on the medical and health work on our part of the Reservation and at the school is a school and reservation hospital and also a Sanitarium and more employees; e. g., another physician and a field nurse to treat those who need treatment on the outside and canvass our district to know the exact state of health in the indian homes. A trained nurse should be employed at the school hospital and one at the Sanitarium with the assistance of such other nurses as may be needed. It is a mistake to take tuberculous patients at a general hospital especially among Indians whose susceptibility is marked.

There have been no special methods to reach Indian women. When they have shown a desire for treatment we have recommended hospital treatment and have taken means to have them sent thither.

Field Matrons under the direction of a physician may and can do good work, but my opinion is that they can do more good in improving the social conditions of the Indians than in the field of medicine.

I have been distributing among former school girls who are now mothers all the literature I can get regarding the care of children, as in these little books there is much that is of value both to the mothers and to the baby.

I regret my inability at this time to be more explicit or to write at greater length but I am still very busy with the after effects of this measles epidemic and my time is somewhat limited.

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-NARRATIVE SECTION-

Section III ----Schools.

The San Juan Boarding School has finished a most successful year. The pupils have been healthy and happy, no serious sickness, not a single desertion, and the Academic Department has operated efficiently through-out the year. While the health of the employees has not been so good, there has been no serious illness. Altho the winter was unusually severe we experienced no difficulty in keeping the buildings comfortable.

At Shiprock there is a considerable farm and garden which we attempt to utilize to the utmost. Ignorant and wasteful methods in the application of irrigation water, together with a total lack of provision for drainage, has caused a large portion of this area to become swampy. This year we have completed two open drain ditches which will tend to overcome this condition. One of these ditches was completed in March and has been carrying a large head of water ever since and apparently will continue to do so for some time to come. This ditch is 3,305 feet in lenght and is from 4½ to 6½ feet deep. It drains a large acreage. In fact its existence made it possible to seed some 60 acres this year that has not been used for upward of ten years. The second ditch was completed late in June. It is slightly over 4,000 feet in length and from 3½ to 4½ feet deep. It too is carrying a large head of water with no apparent lessening in volume. These two ditches, if kept open, will do much to reclaim the San Juan School farm and garden.

To day we have growing on this farm

101 acres of alfalfa (old),
25 acres of alfalfa (new),
11 acres of pinto beans,
79 acres of field corn,
30 acres of garden stuffs.

In the garden we are growing nearly everything that can be produced in this climate but are placing particular emphasis upon Sweet Corn, Tomatoes, Cabbage, Squash. This fall we expect to dry over two tons of corn, two tons of the dehydrated product. This means many tons of green corn as it comes from the garden and is about twice the amount we dried last fall. We expect to dry sufficient squash to subsist both the San Juan and the Mesa Schools. We expect to produce sufficient beans to subsist the two schools named above plus the Toadlena School; enpugh tomatoes to subsist the three schools, last year we canned 2,000 half gal. jars of tomatoes for the San Juan School and this year propose to put up at least twice that quantity. We also expect to produce sufficient cabbage to subsist both schools. These crops are in the ground and the promise so far is good. It promises to be a banner year on the San Juan School farm and garden.

The Toadlena School was broken badly by an epidemic of "flu" followed by an epidemic of measles in which practically every child participated. However, there was but one fatality. On the mountain top, above Toadlena, we are endeavoring to produce sufficient potatoes for the three schools of the jurisdiction. We have eighteen acres planted. The seed is up and doing fine. There have been several good rains in that locality and the prospects are excellent for a good yield. If weather conditions continue favorable we should harvest not less than one hundred tons. This is a big undertaking for the tract of land is very hard of access. A team of horses cannot make more than one round trip per day and cannot handle in excess of a ton per trip. By a team I mean four horses. So a banner crop of potatoes this coming fall means some work getting them down to Toadlena. In addition to these potatoes the Principal at Toadlena will produce sufficient ruta bagas and sufficient cabbage to subsist his school. We expect to use the potatoes produced, at the three schools and to produce enough to subsist all three of these schools.

I have asked the Principals of these schools to prepare for this Report a short review of the year's work at their respective schools.

Principal Frank I. Inloes of the San Juan Boarding School writes as follows:-

> There is a Public School at Shiprock. During the past year three Indian children were enrolled in this school. These children were all promoted at the close of the school term. The school building is very small and it would be impossible to enroll other Indian children.
>
> The San Juan Boarding School has a capacity of one hundred and eighty pupils. However, there are several small cottages in use and if these were

counted the capacity would be two hundred. During the year we have enrolled two hundred and thirty children and have had an average attendance of over two hundred and fifteen. The Mesa School now nearing completion at Shiprock, will take care of two hundred children. There is an Indian Mission near Farmington, called the Navajo Industrial School which has a capacity of about fifty.

A new boiler has been secured to replace one of the two now in use. The boiler which is to be removed is in very bad condition and is dangerous.

The bake oven which was in **very** bad condition was torn down and rebuilt and is nwo giving satisfactory service.

A new extractor and washer have been added to the Laundry equipment.

The acreage of the school farm has been decreasing each year because there has been no drainage system of merit. There is a tile drainage system but it is completely filled with sand. This spring an open ditch was made across one section of the farm and another across the garden and these ditches are carrying a great deal of ground water all the time.

Several new farm implements should be purchased for the school. There is immediate need of a new disc harrow, a one row corn drill, and hay rakes.

There is no position established for a dining room Matron at this school. During the present school year various assistants have been detailed to take charge of the dining room work. The position of Dining Room Matron should be established, as it is necessary that there be a woman in the dining room who understands the care of food, sanitation, and who can instruct the children in table manners and other conduct required. Also, such a woman would prevent waste and instruct the girls in cooking.

The children who graduate from this school and are physically fit are transferred to non-reservation schools. The graduates are usually very willing to transfer. When the Mesa School is opened, the seventh and eighth grades should be added to the San Juan School.

The morals of the Indians are very good. Many of the Indians are marrying according to established laws and are making homes according to our ways and customs. The Indians of this reservation are industrious. The men raise cattle, sheep and horses and are trying to improve their stock by better breeding. The women weave rugs which bring a good price at the Traders. A great many of the young educated Indians are employed in the schools.

There are children of school age on the reservation, but these will be placed in school in the Fall when the Mesa school is opened and it is thought there will be very few children left on the reservation, who are of school age. In some cases it is necessary that a child of school age be left in the camp as the parents are dependent upon them for help.

The returned students as a rule are very fine young men and women and are willing to better their condition. Some of these are employed in the schools and others are assisted in finding employment in different sections of the country.

The Course of Study is being followed and the daily lesson plans are prepared. The schoolroom equipment is not satisfactory. There is need of new desks, new and up to date maps and other minor equipment.

The boys are given instruction in Carpentry, Blacksmithing, Farming, Gardning, Dairying, Painting, and Shoe and Harness Making. The boys doing work in the Industrial Departments, work in the departments half of each day and go to school the other half. They are given one hour of industrial class work before the work for the day begins. This instruction consists of explanation of tools used, the reasons for such use and lessons on the various kinds of work they are doing.

The girls are given instruction in the Laundry, Sewing Room, Weaving Room, Bakery, and Kitchen. The instruction is handled in the same manner as that of the boys.

The reservation Indians do not come in contact with a great many white people. Most of their dealings are with the Government employees, missionaries, and Indian Traders.

We have no play-ground equipment worth mentioning. The teachers and assistant disciplinarian have supervised the work on the playground this year and it has been very difficult because of the need of more equipment.

Principal W. H. Hashbarger, who has been Principal of the Toadlena Boarding School, forty miles south of Agency head-quarters, writed as follows:-

The Public School and the Toadlena Boarding School enjoy the most pleasant relations.

There are school facilities available in this district as follows:

Toadlena Boarding School, present, 150,
Toadlena Boarding School, prospective, 200, effective September 1st 1925,
Toadlena Public School not to exceed ten Navajo pupils,
Pupils from this district are enrolled in Sherman Institute, Phoenix, Santa Fe, Ignacio, and Theodore Roosevelt Schools.

The School plant is in good condition. While comparatively new or remodeled a reasonable amount should be expended each year on painting and other necessary repairs in order that the plant may continue to be in good serviceable condition.

The School farm is a new project but not an experiment as we have demonstrated that products such as potatoes and hay can be produced on the farm which is located some eight miles from the school on the mountains. There are many advantages in the present selection of a school farm. The soil is rich. Irrigation is not generally necessary and never possible. There is no initial expense for the purchase of the land. The land is free from stone, brush, stumps, and trees. Thirty acres have already been fenced. It is planned to erect an inexpensive house of logs during the present season for the occupancy of the laborer. This work is done without any allotment of funds for the purpose. The Laborer and one team will be stationed at the farm from seed time to the completion of the harvest in the fall. Additional help will be provided for the seeding and the harvest, mostly employees and perhaps some pupils but few of the latter. The laborer will cultivate at the proper time in order to keep down weeds and to make the best use of the moisture. At other times he will break additional sod, improve the land already fenced, and cut posts for further fencing. There is possibly a section of available land in this tract.

The school garden, located at the school, and which has been very productive in the past will be utilized to the fullest ectent possible with the limited water available for irrigation. Also small plots of alfalfa. Also a little sweet corn and pop corn raised by dry farming methods.

The plans have been approved and the money is available for sleeping porches to increase the capacity from 150 to 200 for the coming school year. This will necessitate the employment of at least two additional teachers. Class rooms will be available. Also school furniture. This will make five teachers for two hundred pupils or at the rate of one teacher to every forty pupils. This is not too many in view of the fact that all pupils at present are in the Beginners, First, and Second Grades.

Attention is also invited to the fact that there is not now any employee of the present force who can be spared from other duties in order to do the work of a Nightwatch. It is respectfully urged that such a position be created.

This school has no pupils above the second grade therefore there have been no graduates. Many have been transferred to other schools.

The local public school which has been caring for a number of Navajo pupils has had an excellent year. The teacher, Miss Gouberg, is an excellent instructor, and has the missionary spirit and has had a very successful year.

It is thought that there has been a steady advance made by the Indians of this district during the past year in regard to health, industry, sanitation, and morals. There has been excellent cooperation among the agencies for the education, civilization, and Christianization of the Navajo during the present fiscal year.

This school has been caring for ten pupils more than capacity during the year. School facilities available at Ignacio, and those about to become available at the Nesa School, at Toadlena, and at Fort Wingate have been brought to the attention of the parents so they may be prepared to supply pupils when the call is made for them. The supply of available pupils in the camps is becoming limited already.

This school has had no incorrigible pupils.

Returned students are doing well on the whole, however, they are out of touch with local conditions **when** they return from the non-reservation schools. This tends to cause them to drift into ininerant employment and whatever work they can find instead of becoming sheepmen as do those who have not attended such schools. There are some returned students quite successful in the sheep raising where they have hired others to work for them in the care of the sheep. They have their own organization and are in a better position to take advantage of the Government's efforts that others.

The Course of Study in so far as it applies to the grades taught here, has been very carefully and thoroughly carried out both in the academic and in the industrial and domestic departments.

The book supplies have been well suited to the needs of the pupils. No change is suggested. Daily outlines are prepared and followed.

Girls are instructed in Home Training, Cooking, Sewing, Laundry work, Poultry raising, and Weaving.

Boys are instructed in Engineering, Farming, Gardening, Poultry raising, Animal Husbandry, Goat Dairying, and Shoe Repair work. The school has neither a carpenter nor a blacksmith.

The instruction for both boys and girls is based on the Course of Study for the above industries. Regular lessons four days each week. Much time has of necessity been devoted to vocabulary work in the early part of the year as all pupils are of the primary grades.

The School is equipped with a modern central heating plant which will be able to cover the increased capacity without any additions. Excellent Light and Water systems already in use will be adequate for the needs of the additional capacity withour further expense. Water is supplied by gravity flow, it is pure and ample for domestic purposes.

A concrete floor has been added to the basement of the school building during the year, all work being done by the school force without any extra expense of any kind. This provides an ample room for gymnasium purposes. Also a small two-room cottage finished with compo board was erected by school employees and pupils. There was no extra expense incurred in the construction of same. This was an inexpensive type of construction and provided and excellent lesson to the older boys. It also provided quarters for one married employee and family.

A number of buildings have been roofed during the year. The Mangle transferred from the Ft. Simcoe School, Yakima, Washington, has been installed and is giving good service. Prior to the installation of this machine we were without a mangle of any kind.

A hospital is urgently needed for the use of the school and of the patrons of the school. One hundred and thirty cases of measles among pupils have been cared for by the Physician and regular school employees.

One or better two cottages are needed for employees. The Engineer and family of ten, occupy a small stone camp house which was erected for the Navajo neighbors to camp in when calling at the school or on the Physician.

A moving picture machine would be very educational both for the pupils and for the adults of this community. It is thought that films could be provided once each month at Government expense and once each month by donations from employees and others. Current is available. A good hall is already available.

Toilet facilities recently installed in the boys' building annex have proven very satisfactory. They are of the air pressure type without any tank and seldom, if ever, get out of order.

Generally speaking employees are efficient and loyal. Co-operation and co-ordination have been good on the whole. Attention is called to the unusually efficient Physician, Head Matron, and Senior Teacher (Miss Clinesmith).

In some cases accommodations for employees are limited. Sometimes two or more employees are quartered in one room.

The school has adapted itself to the needs of the Indian in the matter of a goat dairy. This is a phase of Navajo industry that has in the past perhaps been neglected in favor of the sheep industry. However, it is an important factor in the economic independence of the Navajo. The School hopes to help its patrons both by example and by having a well cared for flock of Toggenberg milch goats and in being able to supply them with male goats so they will be enabled to breed up their herds for better milk production.

Also in the matter of using the land on the mountain for the production of potatoes and hay the school has taken the lead and there are already indications that a number of the younger Navajos will follow the lead of the school.

We wish also to make mention of the efforts of our reservation authorities which have made possible the operation of a Government saw mill thus enabling the Navajo to purchase lumber at cost of manufacture with which to improve their homes and their irrigation flumes and headgates. This is something that has long been needed and the Navajos are very grateful for this effort on their behalf. They are quite willing to buy or work for the lumber. All they have needed was the opportunity to buy lumber near at home at reasonable cost. The effects for good will be far reaching and the full benefit cannot be estimated in money.

Good use is being made of home-made play-ground equipment.

Systematic supervision to play-ground activities is being given by the Disciplinarian.

Girls are provided one swing, teeters, basket ball and volley ball courts, and one croquet set and make good use of them.

It will probably be necessary to continue the Government school here for at least another generation. There are few whites and almost no tax-paying Indians therefore if the Navajo are to be educated it will be necessary to do so at Federal expense.

Telephone connection between the office of the Superintendent at Shiprock and this school is urgently needed. The distance is 42 miles.

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-NARRATIVE SECTION*

Section IV ---Industries.

We have a very definite program of industrial advancement:-

(a) We propose to operate a saw mill and operate it in such a manner that lumber may be procured by all needing it with no expense to the consumer other than the expense of labor. This enables all Navajos that wish to do so to abandon the much condemned type of dwelling they now occupy, the Hogan. It will enable them to substitute wooden structures for the sand and brush structures now in use in their privately-owned irrigation ditches. In fact this feature of our program has already been inaugurated. Last summer and fall two men were kept busy in the forest preparing logs for the mill yard. Later in the fall, when the work of the season had been completed on the farm, two farm teams, one from the Toadlena School and one from the San Juan School, were sent to the forest to place these logs in the mill yard, approximately 100,000 feet were thus handled. The lumber was fabricated in February and March, and, as soon as it was placed on the market, the Navajos were after it in large numbers so that the available supply was soon exhausted. To day we are repeating the process. As these Indians have never before had access to lumber, it would appear that the demand will be rather great and it may take us some time to catch up with it. However, barring misfortune, we will ultimately arrive at that point.

(b) We propose to make it possible for them to conserve in reservoirs (tanks) some of the flood waters so that they may have water both for stock and irrigation purposes even after the spring floods have subsided. As it is to-day, and as it always has been, 90% of the privately-owned ditches totally lack water as soon as the snows have disappeared from the hills. As yet we have no means of knowing how many reservoirs of this character may be built but are certain that several at least are capable of construction, and, when the work is once started, it may develop that possible sites are numerous. Nothing has been attempted along this line as yet.

(c) We propose to develop every spring and every seep and water-hole of the jurisdiction to its capacity. Last season a man was employed at this task from May until inclement weather in the fall made it impossible to prosecute the work further. He developed eighteen springs. It was my most earnest desire that this work be continued this season but lack of funds, I am advised, prevented. This work is being done under the supervision of the Irrigation Branch of the Service and of course it cannot assume the importance with them that it does with those of us that are on the reservation every day, and every day forcibly reminded of the terrible condition existing. It is by far the most important work as yet undertaken on this jurisdiction and certainly nothing should be permitted to interfere with its vigorous and continued prosecution. I believe there are hundreds of these springs and seeps that are now producing only a very small percentage of the water of which they are capable under proper development. Many of them are marked by numerous carcasses of animals that have come, in an effort to secure water and, because of their weakened condition, have bogged down and died. Last spring I personally saw nine head of horses, either dead or dying, half buried in one of these springs. They should have been developed long ago, and certainly it is a pity that this work must be longer delayed. By the plan under which they were being developed last season, not only is the flow of water greatly increased but also the condition is changed from that described above into one where clear water, fit for human consumption, is always available and where cattle, horses, and sheep may come and secure water without danger to their lives. I would like to see this work prosecuted with persistence and vigor, immediately and continuously until the last spring and the last seep of the jurisdiction is delivering water to its capacity.

(d) When the work outlined under a, b, and c has been completed we propose to drill water wells in such areas as may at that time remain unprovided with stock water. One such well was undertaken during the past year. The rig was set up in the early fall of 1924 and subsequently the work discontinued because of lack of funds. This work is also being done under the supervision of the Irrigation Branch of the Service. When the work outlined under b, c, and d has been completed we expect to add thereby at least 25% to the capacity of our range.

One most satisfactory thing that has been done, or rather begun, during the year is the drainage of the San Juan School farm. Two open ditches have been constructed. One was begun in February and completed in March . It is 3,305 feet in length and from 4½ to 6½ feet deep. The diggers were standing in mud and water knee deep through-out the performance and the ditch had been discharging a large head of water since it was half completed and even to-day there is no lessening of volume. Its existence made it possible to seed approximately 60 acres that has been idle for the past ten years because of its water-logged condition. Some of our best corn this season is growing on this re-claimed area. The second ditch was begun about June first and completed in mid-June. It is over 4,000 feet in length and from 3½ to 4½ feet deep. It is connected in no manner with ditch No. 1 but was dug under the same difficulties, the diggers standing through-out the operation in mud and water from knee to thigh deep. Both were dug with Navajo labor. Ditch No. 2 is just as effective as is ditch No. 1, and these two ditches, if kept open, will do much to reclaim the Sann Juan School Farm and Garden. The construction of these two ditches does not necessarily mean that the draining of the School farm and garden is completed. In all probability latterals, or side ditches, connected with the main ditches, must be constructed later. However, in our opinion, the task of draining is 2/3's completed.

The promise of bountiful harvests on the School farm and garden is far better to-day than it was a year ago. On the San Juan School farm there is growing

101 acres of alfalfa (old),
25 acres of alfalfa (new),
11 acres of pinto beans,
79 acres of field corn,
30 acres of garden stuffs.

In the garden we are growing practically everything that can be produced in this climate but are stressing particularly sweet corn, squash, tomatoes, and cabbage. For the past two years we have dried over a ton of sweet corn at this school. This year as we have the Mesa School to subsist, as well as the San Juan School, we shall endeavor to dry at least double that amount. This means a tremendous amount of the green ears. We expect also to dry squash sufficient for both schools and to can over 4,000 half gal. jars of tomatoes. We will also produce sufficient cabbage to subsist both institutions. The promise so far is excellent.

At the Toadlena School, 40 miles south of Shiprock, we have a garden that will supply every vegetable need of the school, in so far as it can be prodused in that altitude, this garden is limited only by the supply of water available for irrigation purposes. On the top of the mountain, eight miles above this school, we have in 18 acres of potatoes in an effort to produce potatoes sufficient for our three schools. At the present writing the prospect is very assuring and we confidently expect to make 100 tons at least of potatoes. The chief difficulty lies in the inaccessibility of this tract. The road is steep and rough. It takes four head of horses four hours to haul one ton from the School to the farm and about three hours to return. Should we produce the yield we expect it will mean some task to get them down to the school. As yet we have been unable to produce hay on this farm in any quantity but are still confident and hope within a few years to produce alfalfa hay in quantities sufficient to subsist a dairy herd at the Toadlena School.

There is no great amount of farming done by the Navajos. Nevertheless they do attempt to raise sufficient corn to subsist their families and to feed a little to their rams during the winter. The two chief articles of food for a Navajo family are mutton and corn pone. Ordinarily they raise enough corn for this purpose but this season, owing to long continued drought, almost no corn has been planted. The spring usually brings with it spring floods and all arroyos are full of water which they divert to their corn fields. The past spring brought no floods, the arroyos carried no water, and consequently the San Juan Navajos will have no corn this coming winter. The mountains were full of snow last winter, the fall being unusually heavy, but as it melted it went into the ground which was bone-dry as a result of no rains in 1924. This means lack of food for the Navajos next winter. The corn crop in 1924 was short and the 1925 crop will be nil. With corn and mutton the Navajo gets along very well. Lacking the corn, the diet becomes monotonous. While visiting a camp last February, I was impressed with the apparent lack of food-stuffs. In response to my inquiry was advised that they had plenty of mutton but had been out of corn for about a week. My interpreter volunteered in all seriousness the following statement, "The Navajos are never really destitute or hard up. They always have mutton. But, after eating mutton alone for a week or ten days, one really ceases to enjoy it" and I quite agree with him altho I must confess I never tried it. Of course, under the Hogback Ditch, which is operated by the Government, with water diverted from the San Juan River, there has been no shortage of water. The same thing is true under other small ditches, privately owned, taking water from this same stream. However, not to exceed 15% of the Indian farms are under the San Juan River water. Then too under these ditches there has been a terrible scourge of grasshoppers, consuming every green thing. This matter came to our attention in May when it became apparent that the "hoppers" were about to take all crops. A conference of interested parties was called at the Agency Office at which conference it was decided to apply poison preparations to the fields. Licensed Trader Bruce M. Barnard purhhased all materials and sold them at cost to the Indians; Agency trucks hauled them from Farmington; and Sophus Jensen, Agency Stockman, took charge of the preparation and distribution. There were mixed and distributed

9000	lbs. of Bran,
332	lbs. of White Arsenic,
162	gals. Molasses,
2044	no. Oranges and Lemons,
324	lbs. Salt.

About 130 different Indians secured portions of the mixture and applied it to their fields, most of them reporting a reasonable degree of success, altho some appear to have found it lacking in potency and in these instances it appears that the Indians kept the mixture for several days before applying it and in all probability it soured. It is somewhat early in the season to determine final results. However, it is our opinion the treatment as a whole was a decided success. We are very grateful to the Bruce M. Barnard Co. for their part in this undertaking.

No change has been made in the manner of administration of the lands under the Hogback Ditch. No allotments have been made. The area is sub-divided into ten-acre tracts which are used by some 130 different families. The majority of these families actually reside under the ditch for only a portion of the farming season. In fact even then only certain members of the family so reside the other members being on the desert with their flocks.

Four hundred pure bred Rambouillet Rams were purchased last fall and sold to Indians under the reimbursable plan, and two hundred and seventy-nine the preceding year, one third of the purchase price being paid upon delivery, one third the following spring and the remainder the following fall. All payments have been met promptly. From recent reports it would appear that 75% of the sheep of this jurisdiction are somewhat improved from the old Navajo strain. Wool, produced in this country, is graded by buyers as "improved", "partially improved", and "Navajo". The past spring improved wool brought the Navajos 35¢, partially improved brought 30¢, and Navajo brought 25¢. The average clip on the reservation was between four and five pounds. The flock of Bob Bekiss averaged over eight pounds, the heaviest clip of the jurisdiction.

Not all of the sheep of the jurisdiction were dipped in 1924. The Bureau of Animal Industry were unable to secure sufficient trained men to meet their demands and, as the San Juan jurisdiction was practically free from scabbies, they decided to dip only those sheep that range along the eastern boundary of the reservation, consequently large portions of the jurisdiction received no general dipping. When the order came out, I was pleased as I felt it would relieve the Indians of a lot of expense and this office of a lot of work. However, I trust we have no repetition. All the fall and winter, I listened to one complaint after another. Wherever the sheep were not dipped there was complaint. It was but a few years ago that these Indians, or many of them, seriously objected to dipping. But I am fully prepared to state that this condition no longer exists. They want to dip and insist upon dipping. One old woman, living near Toadlena, scolded the Superintendent for not dipping her sheep, and, when advised that her sheep were free from scabbies and consequently did not need dipping, replied that they all had colds and she wanted them dipped to cure them. Wherever I went there was the same complaint. They wanted to dip. The truth is the jurisdiction is practically free from scabbies. Dr. Henry Pine, local representative of the Bureau of Animal Industry, and Agency Stockman, Sophus Jensen, together personally inspected every lamb sold from the jurisdiction last fall and found no trace of the disease. These lambs represented every flock of the jurisdiction, large and small, and the result of the examination was very gratifying. In November scabbies appeared in two widely separated flocks and was promptly treated. In both instances the disease was traced to animals purchased and imported from points beyond our boundaries.

Lice are giving us far more trouble than scabbies. Through-out November and December Stockman Jensen was busy dipping for lice using Kreso No. 1. This work was halted by severe winter weather. However, the preparation was tested sufficiently to demonstrate its efficacy and we are planning a general dipping this fall using this coal tar preparation. In this manner we hope to control the lice that have been giving so much trouble of late years. The plan has the approval of the Bureau of Animal

Industry. A great deal of credit is due Stockman Jensen, and Dr. H. E. Pine of Aztec, N. M. for the present excellent condition of the sheep of the jurisdiction both as to their freedom from scabbies and as to the rapid manner in which the quality of the flocks is improving. Particularly is Jensen responsible for these happy conditions.

The sheep wintered well in spite of unusual cold and snow in December and January. For a time it looked as though there must necessarily be a tremendous death loss. In fact some intelligent people advocated selling some of the she stuff. But the winter broke with the last day of January and the flocks came through with but normal loss.

Little is known of the cattle of this jurisdiction. No sales have been made during the year other than those made to supply a very limited local demand. No new blood has been introduced for years and years, if ever, and the cattle are distinctively a mongrel lot. All beef for the San Juan School and Hospital was bought direct from Indians through-out the year and the quality of beef and the service were equal to the best. Pure bred Hereford bulls should be introduced but first there must be a better demand for beef. There are many five and six year old steers on this reservation, held simply for lack of market. Possibly the day is not so far off when beef animals will once more show a profit and until that day I expect we must get along as we have in the past.

All that is known about the ponies of the reservation is that there are far too many of them considering their worthlessness and that talking will never reduce their number. It is my opinion, and the opinion of some of the best minds among the Indians, that a limit should be placed upon the amount for free range any one Navajo may possess himself of; that cattle and horses should be expressed in terms of sheep and a fee collected for all animals owned by an individual in excess of a stated number. In this manner possibly the Navajo might be educated to look with less favor upon his worthless ponies.

The Navajos do not milk cows but do milk goats to a considerable degree. Navajos are natural milk drinkers. During the past year, the dairy connected with the San Juan School has produced an average of approximately 400 pounds of milk per day and it has all been consumed by the pupils. They like milk and are the only Indian people I have met that do like it.

The Toggenberg goat herd, at the Toadlena School, is shaping up fine. Within the next ten years this herd should be making all the milk that school can consume plus a goodly portion of the meat. We shall soon find it necessary to procure a sire to head the flock. We expect also to use the male animals from this herd to effect a change in the type of goats owned by the Indians, a change from the Angora type to a Milk type.

At the San Juan School we have disposed of most of the

Durhams that formerly constituted a portion of our dairy herd, and the herd is now almost entirely Holstein. A few choice animals were retained because their milk production could be utilized. As soon as the Holstein herd can be made to produce unaided, milk in quantities sufficient to subsist our schools, these last few remaining Durhams must go.

The Holstein Bull-calf secured last year from the Phoenix Indian School is developing well with a promise of making a much better animal than our present herd bull.

Last year I reported the Blanket Industry as being the Navajos' chief source of income. During the year just ending, while the production of blankets has not fallen off, the amounts received from the sale of both lambs and wool are increaded to such an extent as to place each of these items ahead of the Blanket Industry. The fact that the sheep of the jurisdiction are continually being improved by the introduction of pure bred rams accounts for this increased return from the sale of lambs and wool, the improved lamb acquires a greater weight before it is placed on the market, and the improved ewe yields a heavier clip, note our average clip of 1925, from four to five pounds, as against an average clip from the same herds a few years ago of two and one half pounds.

One of the three Farmer positions was abolished during the year, leaving but two farmers and one stockman. Much of the territory comprising the jurisdiction has never known the influence of a District Farmer and even such influence as we have been able to establish is now necessarily reduced. One of the remaining Farmers is stationed at Aneth, Utah, 35 miles north west of Agency Headquarters; and one at Tocito, 29 miles south of these Headquarters. Both are furnished with Ford touring cars, and the one at Aneth is also furnished with a saddle horse.

There are fourteen licensed Traders on the jurisdiction and one Navajo Trader. Just off the reservation to the east and to the north are many Traders, who, not being located upon restricted land, operate without license. The licensed Traders are in my opinion fair and upright in their business dealings.

The Saw mill, located on the mountain above Toadlena, burned during the year. The engine and planer were re-babbitted and continue to serve, but the mill itself together with the shed covering was destroyed and had to be replaced. We are in a fair way now, barring further misfortune, soon to be able to supply the demand for lumber. A considerable quantity was sold to Indians this year, but the supply failed to meet the demand.

There are many Indians of the jurisdiction that need work and that would gladly accept it could it be secured near home where they would not be required to absent themselves from their families and their flocks. During the year they have done a great deal of freighting to the different oil fields, in fact have handled all the freight for these Companies. Practically every one owning a freight outfit has been busy throughout the year. The Navajo makes a good freighter. Day labor, for those who do not possess freight outfits, has not been so plentiful. The Midwest Oil Co., operating the Hogback Structure, laid a pipe line from said Structure to Farmington, all unskilled labor being performed by Navajos. All the unskilled labor on the Mesa School Buildings was performed by Navajos, in fact, most of the stone work and some of the carpenter work was done by them. For any work to be done in close proximity to the reservation there is always an abundance of Navajo labor, which is every where recognized as being equal to the best, but there are few married men that can afford to leave their homes and their home interests to seek or accept work at some distant point. In my opinion the best thing a Navajo can do is to stay at home and take care of his sheep. I have seen no happier, no wealthier, nor more independent, no more industrious family than the Navajo family with from 200 to 500 head of sheep.

POPULATION.

The Navajo Tribe, under the supervision of the Commissioner to the Navajo Tribe, has what is designated as a Tribal Council. The representatives on this Council from the San Juan jurisdiction are reliable, intelligent, trustworthy, progressive men and they are a help to the Superintendent in the discharge of his official duties.

To date no funds have ever been paid to the Indians except such as they have been able to earn by their own efforts..

-NARRATIVE SECTION*

Section V --------Allotments.

No lands have ever been allotted in severalty on this jurisdiction, nor should there be at this time. Held as a Tribal possession the reservation supports the tribe. Divided into allotments it would be of little value. The range is considered common property. When a family creates a watter-supply where none existed before, it is considered private property. When a family causes grain or crops to grow where none grew before, the tract upon which they are grown is in like manner considered private property. Rights of this character, upon the death of the head of the family, descend to the children and other heirs.

SAN JUAN.
107

STATISTICAL

1925

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE

San Juan Agency,
Shiprock, N.Mex.

July,13,1925.

OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
RECEIVED
JUL 20 1925

Commissioner of Indian Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I am transmitting herewith Statistical Section of the Annual Report in duplicate, for the year ending June,30,1925.

Respectfully,

Jasper Wellett
Clerk in charge.

MTH.

NAME OF JURISDICTION San Juan

YEAR 1925

768

ANNUAL REPORT.

Agency or School. (List each tribe or band separately.)	TOTAL.	MALE.	FEMALE.	MINORS.	ADULTS.	FULL BLOOD.	MIXED BLOOD	
							More than half.	Less than half.
San Juan, Navajo	7000	3500	3500	4200	2800	7000	-	-
TOTAL.								

1. Number of Indians who wear modern attire 4000
2. Number of Indians who are voters of the State 10
3. Number of Indians under your supervision who can speak the English language 1000
4. Number of Indians under your supervision who can read and write the English language 800

STATISTICAL.

Section 11.--Law And Order.

Annual Report 1925
(Year.)

San Juan Indian School.

San Juan Reservation.

1. Give the number of marriages by Indians under your supervision during the current fiscal year:

	(1) By tribal custom.	(2) By legal procedure.	(3) Total.
(a) Between Indians	Unknown	10	10
(b) Between Indians and whites	0	0	0
(c) Total,	-	-	10

2. Number of Indian married couples divorced or separated:

(a) By proper legal procedure		1
(b) Without legal procedure	Unknown	
(c)	Total,	1.

3. Crimes committed (not to include drunkenness or other misdemeanors):

Character.	(1) By Indians.	(2) By whites on reservation.	(3) Total.
Rape	2	0	2
Total,	2	0	2

STATISTICAL.

Section 11.--Law And Order--Continued.

4. Misdemeanors committed (not to include cases of drunkenness):

Character.	(1) By Indians.	(2) By whites on reservation.	(3) Total.
Total,			

5. Fines collected in Court of Indian Offenses for other than liquor cases 0 $ 0

TRAFFIC IN INTOXICANTS AMONG INDIANS.

(Under Either Ind. Liq. Laws, Nat'l. Prohi. Law, or St. Laws.)

	(1) Indians.	(2) Whites.	(3) Total.
6. (a) Arrests for introduction	0	0	0
(b) Arrests for sale, gift, barter, etc.	0	0	0
(c) Arrests of Indians for drunkenness	0	0	0
Total,			

	State.	Federal.
7. Convictions	0	0

8. Fines collected in liquor suppression cases:

	Court of Indian Offenses.	Federal District Courts.	State Courts.
(a) From Indians 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0
(b) From others	0	0	0
Total,	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0

Grand total, all three classes of courts, $ 0

STATISTICAL.

Section III.--Health.

San Juan Jurisdiction.

San Juan State.

Annual Report 1925 (Year.)

1. Number of heads of families ------------------------------- 1400 Est.

(a) Number of families living in permanent houses ----- 200 "

(b) Number of families living in tents, tepees, or other temporary structures --------------------- 1200 "

2. Number of houses 200 d (3a) Number of houses having wooden floors-------------------40------------------ 240 "

3. Births during the current fiscal year: Total number c------------400 "

Tribe*	One-fourth		Two-fourths		Three-fourths		Four-fourths		Total	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
							200	200	200	200

4. Deaths during the current fiscal year: Total number c------300 Est.

Distribution by degree of Indian blood.

Tribe*	One-fourth		Two-fourths		Three-fourths		Four-fourths		Total.	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
							150	150	150	150 Est.

5. Number of deaths of infants under 3 years old -- Males. c------ Females. c------- Total. c-------

6. Deaths due to tuberculosis:

	Males.	Females.	Total.
(a) Minors---------			Unknown
(b) Adults ---------			
(c) Total-----------			

STATISTICAL.

Section III.--Health--Continued.

San Juan Jurisdiction.

San Juan State.

Prevalence of disease:

	Males.	Females.	Total.
7. Number of Indians examined for disease	180	180	300

8. Number of cases of tuberculosis, all forms, found.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Pulmonary	10	4	14
Glandular	2	1	3
Bone	1	2	3
Other forms			
Total,	13	7	20

9. Percentage of positive findings of number examined ________

10. Estimated number of cases of tuberculosis in total population ________ (To be arrived at through application of percentage figures of 9.)

11. Number of cases of trachoma found among Indians examined for disease ________

12. Percentage of positive findings of number examined ________

13. Estimated number of cases of trachoma in entire population. (See No. 11 for method of arriving at estimate.) ________

14. Number of tuberculous patients treated during fiscal year 18

	Males.	Females.	Total.
15. Number of trachomatous patients treated during fiscal year	57	39	96
16. Number of cases veneral diseases treated during fiscal year	1	1	2

STATISTICAL.

Section III.--Health--Continued.

San Juan Jurisdiction.
San Juan State.

17. Insanity:

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Record of insane Indians belonging to jurisdiction			
Treated in Canton Asylum			
Treated in other institutions	1		1
Treated on reservation			
Receiving no treatment	1		1
Total,			

18. Hospitals.*

(Classes--A, Agency; B, School; C, Agency and School; D, Sanatorium; E, Asylum or others.)

(a) Number 1 Class C Capacity 50 Date Estimated ----- Materials Frame (Brick, frame, etc.)

(b) Record of patients for fiscal year.*

Remaining June 30, preceding fiscal year	6
Admitted during current fiscal year	213
Total number treated in hospital	219
Discharged during fiscal year	210
Died during fiscal year	5
Remaining at close of fiscal year	4
Totals,	219

19. Number of hospital days' treatment.	3746
20. Total expended for institution, exclusive of new construction.**	
21. Average per diem cost of hospitilization of patients	
22. Number of babies born alive in hospital during year	5
23. Number of stillbirths in hospital during year	1

*When there is more than one Hospital use separate page for each.
**Base calculation on total cost exclusive of new construction. (Repairs are not new construction, but alterations and additions are.)

STATISTICAL.

Annual Report 1925
(Year.)

Section IV.--Schools.

~~San Juan~~ Indian School.
San Juan Reservation.

1. Number of children under your jurisdiction, including those away at other schools, from 6 to 18 years of age, both included:

	(1) Males.	(2) Females.	(3) Total.
Actually in school	405	288	693

2. Number of these incapacitated for attendance at school by reason of--

(1) Males. (2) Females. (3) Total.

(a) Ill health There is no census of the children
(b) Mental defect on the reservation and no way in
(c) Physical defect which to determine the health ~~conditions now ex~~is~~ting on the~~
(d) Marriage reservation.
(e) Absence or other reasons
(f) Total

3. Number of children eligible for school attendance:

(1) Males.	(2) Females.	(3) Total.
Unknown	Unknown	

4. Capacity, total enrollment, average attendance of Indians of your jurisdiction in different schools (not including Indians from other jurisdictions enrolled in your schools):
(Account here for all the children under your jurisdiction, showing the schools, by names, in which these children are enrolled.)

Government Schools:

(a) Nonreservation boarding--

	(1) Total enrollment.
Haskell Institute	6
Santa Fe	2
Albuquerque	1
Phoenix	68
Sherman	88
Ganado Mission	20
Ft. Apache	*50
Total	235

STATISTICAL.

Section IV.--Schools--Continued.

San Juan Indian School.

San Juan Reservation.

Government Schools--Continued.

	(1) Capacity.	(2) Total enrollment.	(3) Average attendance.
(b) Reservation boarding--			
San Juan	180	231	215.70
Toadlena Boarding	150	164	157.2
(c) Day--			
	None		
Mission Schools:			
(d) Contract boarding--			
None			
(e) Noncontract boarding--			
Navajo Industrial	30	50	50
(f) Noncontract day--			
None			
Private Schools:			
(g) Contract boarding--			
None			
Public Day Schools:			
(h) Contract or where tuition is paid			
(i) Noncontract			
(j) Total, all classes of schools			

Pupils enrolled Haskell Institute nonreservation school during current fiscal year.

Name. (Group pupils by reservations.)	Tribe.	Superintendency, or when unknown, give Post Office, County, and State.
Sousea, Clarence	Pueblo	San Juan
Valentine, Gray	Navajo	" "
Watson, Warner	"	" "
Wood, Horace	"	" "
Sousea, Ina May	Pueblo	" "
Sousea, Emma	"	" "
Santa Fe Indian School.		
Hopaha, Laura	Navajo	San Juan
Mikeboy, Flora	"	" "
Albuquerque Indian School.		
Gallegos, Carlota	Navajo	Suan Juan
Phoenix Indian School.		
Adair, Bonner	Navajo	San Juan
Bega, Evan	"	" "
Baha, Dick	"	" "
Black, Woodrow	"	" "
Brown, Philip	"	" "
Chischilla, Willaim	"	" "
Frank, Ben	"	" "
Gould, Jay	"	" "
Gould, Klaty	"	" "
Hoskai, Mark	"	" "
Hosteen Dale, Francis	"	" "
Hosteen Nez, Murry	"	" "

Pupils enrolled in nonreservation Schools during Current fiscal year.

Name	Tribe	Agency.
Koho, James	Navajo	San Juan
Kalthpahemige, Keetso	"	" "
Koho, Hubert	"	" "
Longfellow, Harvey	"	" "
Myres, Prize	"	" "
Mikeboy, Richard	" n	" "
Nez, Louis	"	" "
Natonibega, Peter	" n	" "
Natasbega , Carl	"	" "
Natoniahahlozbega, Clyde	"	" "
Shoemaker, Wallace	"	" "
Smith, Frank	"	" "
Yazzie, Fraed	"	" "
Yazzie, Harry	"	" "
Yazzie, Roy	"	" "
Denetclaw, Theodore	"	" "
Belonebega, Nellie	"	" "
Bashabage, Ruby	"	" "
Begay, Bessie	" m	" "
Begay, Elsie	"	" "
Benai, Bertha	"	" "
Benair, Grace	"	" "
Crane, Annabelle	"	" "
Curley, Louise	"	" "
Dixon, Jesse	"	" "
Esclanbega, Alice	"	" "
Enabah, Dessa	"	" "
Garnenez, Despah	"	" "
Glynn, Elenor	"	" "
Gould, May	"	" "
Frank, Ruth	"	" "
Hosteen yazzie, Nospah	"	" "
Hashebegay, Mildred	"	" "
Hoskebegay, Cleo	"	" "
Hopahantsosi, Lucy	"	" "
Gould, Mary	"	" "
Illthypah, Ada	"	" "
Keenapah, Blanche	"	" "
Keenapah, Ellen	"	" "
Keenapah, Nona	"	" "
Kent, Kattie	"	" "
Lewis, Rita	"	" "
Manulito, Harriett	"	" "
Manulito, Mable	"	" #
Mullett, Mable	"	" "
Nakadine, Nellie	"	" "
San Juan, Opal	"	" "
Sherman, Rosa	"	" "
Sanaga, Beulah	"	" "
Shorty, Carrie	"	" "
Shorty, Kate	"	" "

Pupils enrolled in Nonreservation Schools during the Current fiscal year.

Name	Tribe	Agency
Theodore, Edna	Navajo	San Juan
Tithe, Hilda	"	" "
White, Alma	"	" "
Yazzie, Daisy	"	" "
Yazzie, Lucille	"	" "
Yazzie, Harriett	"	" "

Sherman Institute-Riverside, California.

Name	Tribe	Agency
Arthur, Harry	Navajo	San Juan
Baldwin, Harry	"	" "
Ball George	"	" "
Barton, Stewart	"	" "
Begaym Frances	"	" "
Begay, Sam Capitan	"	" "
Bohe, Homer	"	" "
Bates, Kenneth	"	" "
Benally, Grant	"	" "
Clahbekis,Edward	"	" "
Charles, Richard	"	" "
Charley, Richard	"	" "
Charley, Schuler	"	" "
Chase, Leonard	"	" "
Coggeshall,Harold	"	" "
Craig, Hugh	"	" "
Dennetnez,Vincent	"	" "
Dugahe,Memson	"	" "
Dugai, Calvin	"	" "
Deschene, Fred	"	" "
Fulton, Robert	"	" "
Gouldm Chee	"	" "
Grahan, Samuel	"	" "
Hadethechattle,Tyler	"	" "
Haganisto,Albert	"	" "
Harris, George	"	" "
Hobson,Richard	"	" "
Hoska, Julia	"	" "
Johson, Jordon	"	" "
Kelewood, Natah	"	" "
King, Lewis	"	" "
Light, Ray	"	" "
Lambert, Gerald	"	" "
McKenzie,Edwin	"	" "
Manulito, James	"	" "
McDonald, William	"	" "
Nahtz, Grant	"	" "
Noswood, Frank	"	" "
Page, Dana	"	" "
Patrick, Amos	"	" "
Patrick, Clyde	"	" "
Partick,Joe	"	" "

Pupils enrolled in Nonreservation Schools during the Current fiscal year.

Name	Tribe	Agency
Reed Wendall	Navajo	San Juan
Robert, Wilmer	"	" "
Scott, William	"	" "
Sells, Cato	"	" "
Secody, Marshall	"	" "
Singer, Lawrence	"	" "
Tsosi, Mark	"	" "
White, Lester	"	" "
Anderson, Clara	"	" "
Atsonebah, Bitsui	"	" "
Barberetcilly, Kathleen	"	" "
Blyis, Pearl	"	" "
Clay-yazzie, Carmilita	"	" "
Charles, Ethel	"	" "
Cudai, Laura	"	" "
Daholtah, Katherine	"	" "
Dealbenally, Flora	"	" "
Deschene, Louise	"	" "
Dewdrop, Sarah	"	" "
Enospah, Martha	"	" "
Enospah, Ora	"	" "
George, Minnie	"	" "
Hototles, Cornelia	"	" "
Hamline, Lena	"	" "
Henty, Mary Lou	"	" "
Hobson, Amy	"	" "
Honanigi, Eva	"	" "
Hutton, Catherine	"	" "
Joe, Maggie	"	" "
Kedah, Jesse	"	" "
Larson, Thelma	"	" "
Lincoln, Winona	"	" "
Minor, Mable	"	" "
Nakiyazzie, Doris	"	" "
Narchene, Gene	"	" "
Nakaibega, Dorris	"	" "
Nalewood, Ukospah	"	" "
Ninepah, Armada	"	" "
Redsheep, Dora	"	" "
San Juan, Agnes	"	" "
Todochene, Lillie	"	" "
Tsocie, Nellie,	"	" "
Wadsworth, Margarete,	"	" "
Wilson, Janet	"	" "
Yellowhead, Myra	"	" "
Yethdexbah, Vera	"	" "
	Ganada Mission School.	
Begay, Morris	Navajo	San Juan
Hanley, Max	"	" "
King, Jerome	"	" "

Pupils enrolled in Nonreservation schools during the Current fiscal year.

Name	Tribe	Agency.
Anderson, Lois	Navajo	San Juan
Brown, Nora	"	" "
Duncan, Grace	"	" "
Dans, Goldie	"	" "
Denetsue, Amadore	"	" "
Jackson, Mary Louise	"	" "
Hackson, Georgene	"	" "
Janis, Jane	"	" "
Miller , Mable	"	" "
Sannah, Cahe	"	" "
Sebah,Helen	"	" "
Tawk,Dorothy	"	" "
Tilcheem, Emma	"	" "
Uschin, Opal	"	" "
Uschin, Bessie	"	" "
Woods, Irene	"	" "
Yanapah, Ulthnez	"	" "
FT. Apache Indian School:		
Agody, Asa	Navajo	San Juan
Atsosi, Benjamin	"	" "
Benally, Barnard	"	" "
Benally, Walter	"	" "
Benally, Sherman	"	" "
Benally, Jim	"	" "
Brady, Leonard	"	" "
Bitsilly, Scott	"	" "
Betoga, Dan	"	" "
Burbank, Clifford	"	" "
Burbank, Luther	"	" "
Clah, Felix	"	" "
Clah, John	"	" "
Deschene, Garfield	"	" "
Diswood, Woody	"	" "
Eske, Byron	"	" "
Fairfax, Guy	"	" "
Gahaga,Donald	"	" "
Garnenez,Keeswood	"	" "
Henderson, James	"	" "
Hoskeyazzie,Stanley	"	" "
Howe, Everett	"	" "
Hoske, Eldon	"	" "
Kelly, Horace	"	" "
Keyah,Teddy	"	" "
Lansing, Herbert	"	" "
Myressa, Clyde	"	" "
Moffitt,Thomas	"	" "
Nez, Dennison	"	" "
Natahtole, Mark	"	" "
Natache, Eugene	"	" "
Nez, Leonard	"	" "

Pupils enrolled in Nonreservation schools during the Current fiscal year.

Name	Tribe	Agency.
Nez, Sidney	Navajo	San Juan
Pettigrew, Harrison	"	" "
Reed, Taylor	"	" "
Sikady, Ford	"	" "
Sloun, George	"	" "
Taswood, Andrew	"	" "
Tsocie, Wallace	"	" "
Tohtsoni, Edward	"	" "
Tisbahi, John	"	" "
Woods, Harry	"	" "
Yanseh, Carl	"	" "
Yanseh, Otto	"	" "
Wazzio, Henry	"	" "
Yellowhead, Clark	"	" "
Clah, Astobah	"	" "
George, Daisy	"	" "
Sandavol, Kenepah	"	" "

STATISTICAL.

Section IV.--Schools--Continued.

~~San~~ Juan Indian School.
San Juan Reservation.

5. White children enrolled in Indian schools under your jurisdiction — None

6. Pupils:
   - (a) Number of desertions during the year — None
   - (b) Number of graduates — 9
   - (c) Number of returned students on the reservation — 242

7. Number of grades maintained in academic work — 6

8. Employees:
   - (a) Number of changes during past year
   - (b) If your duties involved both agency and school work, state proportionate amount of time devoted to school work
   - (c) Number of representatives of Indian Office who have visited your jurisdiction during the current fiscal year ending June 30

9. Number of Indian children within reach of Government, mission, or public schools — Unknown

10. Give below the number of Indian children from other jurisdictions enrolled in schools under your jurisdiction:

Name of school.	Jurisdiction from which enrolled.	(1) Enrollment.	(2) Average attendance.
~~There are~~ no children enrolled in the schools on this reservation from other jurisdictions.			
Total			

STATISTICAL.

Section IV.--Schools--Continued.

San Juan, Navajo Reservation.

11. All public schools:

(a) Names.	Location. (Make this definite.)	Number Indian children within 2 miles.	Number Whites enrolled.	Number Indians enrolled.	Tuition rate paid in U. S.
Shiprock White School	Shiprock, N. Mex.		13	3	
Toadlena	Toadlena, N. Mex.		14	3	
Total					

(b) Total number Indian children in public schools:

Current Fiscal Year.	For whom tuition paid.	For whom not paid.	Total.
	None	-----	----

(c) If Indian children are not received in any public schools, why are they excluded?

(d) Is their attendance therein regular? If not, why?

Yes

(e) If the personal condition of any Indian children prevents their being willingly received by the public schools, what remedy is practicable?

STATISTICAL.

Section IV.--Schools--Continued.

San Juan Indian School.
San Juan Reservation.

11. Indian children who are ineligible to attend schools for normal children, because of mental or physical defect:

Name of pupil.	Disease or defect.									
	Tuberculosis.	Trachoma.	Impaired vision.	Blind.	Deaf and mute.	Crippled.	Incorrigible.	Feeble minded.	Insane.	Others (name them.)
1.										
2.										
3.										
4.										
5.										
6.										
7.										
8.										
9.										
10.										
11.										
12.										
13.										
14.										
15.										
16.										
17.										
18.										
Total										

There has been no Medical examination of all children on the reservation. The only children examined are those who are in the different schools. Therefore we have no way to determine those children ineligible to attend schools.

NOTE:--Indicate the disease or defect of the pupil by marking (x) in designated column.

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STATISTICAL.

Section V.--Industries.

San Juan Indian School.

" " Reservation.

Distribution and Character of Land.

11. Reserved for school:

	(1) Acreage.	(2) Value per acre.	(3) Total value.
(a) Agricultural, now irrigated	San Juan 210 Toadlena 60	$ 100.00	$ 27,000.00
(b) Agricultural, not irrigated but susceptible thereof and for which there is apparent water supply	40	10.00	400.00
(c) Agricultural, irrigation unnecessary	0	0	0
(d) Total agricultural land (total of a, b, and c)	310	--	27400.00
(e) Grazing (open country)	0	0	0
(f) Grazing (swamp)	0	0	0
(g) Timber land covered with pasture grass	0	0	0
(h) Total grazing land (total of e, f, and g)	0	0	0
(i) Swamp, nongrazing	0	0	0
(j) Timber land not covered with pasture grass	0	0	0
(k) Mineral land	0	0	0
(l) Valuable for other purposes	0	0	0
(m) Unfit for any purpose	0	0	0
(n) Total, all classes (total of d, h, i, j, k, l, and m)	310		27400.00

Section V.--Industries--Continued.

San Juan Indian School.

" " Reservation.

12. Reserved for agency:

	(1) Acreage.	(2) Value per acre.	(3) Total value.
(a) Agricultural, now irrigated	100	$ 25.00	$ 2,500.00
(b) Agricultural, not irrigated but susceptible thereof and for which there is apparent water supply	0	0	0
(c) Agricultural, irrigation unnecessary	0	0	0
(d) Total agricultural land (total of a, b, and c)	100	25.00	2,500.00
(e) Grazing (open country)	0	0	0
(f) Grazing (swamp)	0	0	0
(g) Timber land covered with pasture grass	0	0	0
(h) Total grazing land (total of e, f, and g)	0	0	0
(i) Swamp, nongrazing	0	0	0
(j) Timber land not covered with pasture grass	0	0	0
(k) Mineral land	0	0	0
(l) Valuable for other purposes	0	0	0
(m) Unfit for any purpose	0	0	0
(n) Total, all classes (total of h, i, j, k, l, and m)	100	25.00	2,500.00

13. Allotted:

(a) Agricultural, now irrigated	NO ALLOTMENTS		
(b) Agricultural, not irrigated but susceptible thereof and for which there is apparent water supply			

STATISTICAL.

Section V.--Industries--Continued.

San Juan Indian School.
" " Reservation.

13. Allotted--Continued	(1) Acreage.	(2) Value per acre.	(3) Total value.
(c) Agricultural, irrigation unnecessary	NONE	$	$
(d) Total agricultural land (total a, b, and c)	0		
(e) Grazing (open country)			
(f) Grazing (swamp)			
(g) Timber land covered with pasture grass			
(h) Total grazing land (total of e, f, and g)			
(i) Swamp, nongrazing			
(j) Timber land not covered with pasture grass			
(k) Mineral land			
(l) Valuable for other purposes			
(m) Unfit for any purpose			
(n) Total, all classes (total of d, h, i, j, k, l, and m)			
14. Unallotted:			
(a) Agricultural, now irrigated	9000	50.00	450,000.00
(b) Agricultural, not irrigated but susceptible thereof and for which there is apparent water supply	4000	3.00	12.000.00
(c) Agricultural, irrigation unnecessary	0	0	0
(d) Total agricultural land (total of a, b, and c)	13000	---	462,000.00

STATISTICAL.

Section V.--Industries--Continued.

San Juan Indian School.

" " Reservation.

14. Unallotted--Continued.

	(1) Acreage.	(2) Value per acre.	(3) Total value.
(e) Grazing (open country)	3,740,000	$ 1.00	$ 3,740,000.00
(f) Grazing (swamp)	0	0	0
(g) Timber land covered with pasture grass	12000	1.00	1200.00
(h) Total Grazing land (total of e, f, and g)	3,752,000	--	3,752,000.00
(i) Swamp, nongrazing	0	0	0
(j) Timber land not covered with pasture grass	0	0	0
(k) Mineral land	0	0	0
(l) Valuable for other purposes	00	0	0
(m) Unfit for any purpose	0	0	0
(n) Total, all classes (total of d, h, i, j, k, l, and m)	3,752,000	---	4,214,000.00

15. Use of school and agency lands:

	(1) School lands. (acres)	(2) Agency lands. (acres)	(3) Total acres.
(a) Building sites	15	5	20
(b) Under cultivation	270	0	270
(c) Used for pasture	20	0	20
(d) Used for corrals or yard	5	3	8
(e) Used for other purposes (name purpose)--	0	0	0
(f) Unused	0	0	0
(g) Total	310	8	318

STATISTICAL.

Section V.--Industries--Continued.

San Juan Indian School.

" " Reservation.

16. Wagon roads on reservation:

	(1) On school lands.	(2) On agency lands.	(3) On Indian lands.	(4) Total on reservation.
Complete--				
(a) Miles of roads	0	0	0	0
(b) Cost	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0
In course of construction--				
(c) Miles of roads	0	0	0	0
(d) Cost when completed	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0
Total--				
(e) Miles of roads (total of a and c)	0	0	0	0
(f) Cost (total of b and d)	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0
Repaired during fiscal year--				
(g) Miles of roads repaired	0	0	0	0
(h) Cost of repairs	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0

17. Number, acreage, and value of school, agency, demonstration, and experimentation farms on the reservation:

Kinds of farms.	(1) Number of such farms.	(2) Acreage of such farms.	(3) Value per acre.	(4) Total value.
(a) School farms	2	270	$ 100	$ 270,000.00
(b) Agency farms	1	100	25	25,000.00
(c) Demonstration farms	0	0	0	0
(d) Experimentation farms	0	0	0	0
(e) Total	3	370	--	295,000.00

STATISTICAL.

Section V.--Industries--Continued.

San Juan Indian School.

" " Reservation.

18. Acreage of agricultural lands:

	(1) Allotted.	(2) Unallotted.	(3) Total.
(a) Acres agricultural lands cultivated by Indians	0	9000	9000
(b) Acres agricultural lands used by Indians for grazing purposes	0	0	0
(c) Acres agricultural lands leased	0	0	0
(d) Acres agricultural lands not used for any purpose	0	0	0
(e) Total	0	9000	9000~~0~~

19. Acreage of grazing lands:

	(1) Allotted.	(2) Unallotted.	(3) Total.
(a) Acres grazing lands used by Indians for grazing purposes	0	3,740,000	3,740,000
(b) Acres grazing lands used by Indians for other purposes	0	0	0
(c) Acres grazing lands leased	0	0	0
(d) Acres grazing lands unused	0	0	0
(e) Total	0	3,740,000	3,740,000

20. Total acreage used by Indians for grazing purposes (total of 27 (b) and 28 (a)):

(1) Allotted lands.	(2) Unallotted lands.	(3) Total.
0	3,740,000	3,740,000

STATISTICAL.

Section V.--Industries--Continued.

San Juan Indian School.

" " Reservation

21. Indians farming for themselves:

	Allotted.		Unallotted.		Leased or Rented.		Total.	
	(1) Number.	(2) Acreage.	(1) Number.	(2) Acreage.	(1) Number.	(2) Acreage.	(1) Number.	(2) Acreage.
(a) Allotted Indian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(b) Unallotted Indian	0	0	900	9000	0	0	900~~0~~	9000
(c) Total	0	0	900	9000	0	0	900	9000

22. Crops raised by Indians and value thereof (garden truck may be combined as miscellaneous):

Kind.	Unit.	On allotted lands.		On unallotted lands.		Total.	
		(1) Quantity.	(2) Value.	(3) Quantity.	(4) Value.	(5) Quantity.	(6) Value.
(a) Corn		0	$ 0	20,000Bu.	$20,000.	20,000	$ 20,000.00
(b) Beans		0	0	1830 "	4,890	1,830	4,890.00
(c) Wheat		0	0	800 "	1,000	800	1,000.00
(d) Hay		0	0	1050T.	21,000	1050T	21,000.00
(e)							
(f)							
(g)							
(h)							
(i) Total value					48,890.00		[a] 48,890.00

---

[a] These figures must agree.

STATISTICAL.

Section V.--Industries--Continued.

San Juan Indian School.

" " Reservation.

23. Disposition of above crops:

(a) Value of crops consumed by the Indians	$ 38,140.00
(b) Value of crops sold by the Indians	10,750.00
(c) Value of crops remaining on hand	0
(d) Total	a 48,890.00

24. Largest acreages farmed by individual Indians:

(1) Name of Indian.	(2) Degree of Indian blood.	(3) Age.	(4) Acreage farmed.	(5) Principal crops raised.	(6) Value of crops raised.
					$

These Indians are stockmen. Their farms consist of but a few Acres tb the family. No large ~~farms~~ acerage is farmed by the Indians.

25. Number of Indians engaged in live-stock industry as principal means of support:

(a) Allotted Indians	0
(b) Unallotted Indians	3000
(c) Total	3000 Est.

26. Number of Indians owning stock as only partial means of support or for farm or home use:

(a) Allotted Indians	0
(b) Unallotted Indians	800
(c) Total	800 Est

27. Number of families having milch cows and using them as such --- 0

---

[a] These figures must agree.

STATISTICAL.

Section V.--Industries--Continued.

San Juan Indian School.

" " Reservation.

28. Stock on the reservation June 30, current fiscal year, belonging to the United States:

	Agency.[a]		School.[a]		Total.	
	(1) Number.	(2) Value.	(3) Number.	(4) Value.	(5) Number.	(6) Value.
(a) Bees (colonies)	0	$ 0	0	$ 0	0	$ 0
(b) Boars			4	100.00	4	100.00
(c) Bulls			4	400.00	4	400.00
(d) Burros			2	20.00	2	20.00
(e) Cows and heifers			42	4080.00	42	2080.00
(f) Goats			22	122.87	22	122.87
(g) Hogs and pigs			33	89.00	33	89.06
(h) Horses			13	1315.50	13	1315.50
(i) Jacks			0	0	0	0
(j) Mares			4	450.00	4	450.00
(k) Mules			0	0	0	0
(l) Rams and wethers			0	0	0	0
(m) Sheep (ewes)			0	0	0	0
(n) Stallions (pony)						
(o) Stallions (large)			1	150.00	1	150.00
(p) Steers			0	0	0	0
(q) Poultry--						
(1) Chickens			15	15.75	15	15.75
(2) Ducks			0	0	0	0
(3) Geese			0	0	0	0
(4) Turkeys			7	18.40	7	18.40
(r) Other kinds, if any--						
Total value				6761.52		6761.52

---

[a] Only stock used for agency and school purposes should be classed under these headings.

STATISTICAL.

Section V.--Industries--Continued.

San Juan Indian School.

" " Reservation.

39. Stock on the reservation June 30, current fiscal year:

(A) Belonging to individual Indians--

	Allotted Indians.		Unallotted Indians.		Total.	
	(1) Number.	(2) Value.	(3) Number.	(4) Value.	(5) Number.	(6) Value.
(a) Bees (colonies)	0	$	0	$	0	$
(b) Boars	0		0		0	
(c) Bulls			200	5000.00	200	5000.00
(d) Burros			700	2100.00	700	2100.00
(e) Cows and heifers			5000	125,00.00	5000	125000.00
(f) Goats			20000	40000.00	20000	40000.00
(g) Hogs and pigs			0		0	
(h) Horses			4000	40000.00	4000	40000.00
(i) Jacks			60	300.00	60	300.00
(j) Mares			4000	40000 .00	4000	40000/00
(k) Mules			450	6750.00	450	6750.00
(l) Rams and wethers		30000		240,000.00	30000	240,000.00
(m) Sheep (ewes)		124000		622,500.00	124000	622,500.00
(n) Stallions (pony)		300		3000.00	300	3000.00
(o) Stallions (large)		0				0
(p) Steers						
(q) Poultry--						
(1) Chickens						
(2) Ducks						
(3) Geese						
(4) Turkeys						
(r) Other kinds, if any--						
Total value				1,154,660		1,154,660

STATISTICAL

Section V.--Industries--Continued.

San Juan Indian School.

" " Reservation.

29. Stock on the reservation June 30, current fiscal year--Continued.

(B) Belonging to the tribe--

		(1) Number.	(2) Value.
(a) Bulls			$
(b) Cows and heifers			
(c) Steers	NONE		
(d) Horses			
(e) Mares			
(f) Stallions			
(g) Mules			
(h) Sheep			
(i) Goats			
(j)			
(k)			
Total value			

30. Indians engaged in other industries, trades, or professions for themselves (not to include Indians employed by others):

	(1) Number of Indians in each industry.	(2) Quantity produced.	(3) Value of products produced.
(a) Basket making	0		$
(b) Beadwork	0		
(c) Blanket weaving	1000	4000	80,000.00
(d) Lace making	0	0	0
(e) Pottery	0	0	0
(f) Fishing	0		
(g) Cutting and selling wood and timber	0		
(h) Others (name them)--			
Silver smith	100		3000.00
	1100	-----	83000.00
Total			

Section V.--Industries--Continued.

San Juan Indian School.

San Juan Reservation.

31. Number of able-bodied adult Indians under your jurisdiction who support themselves by their own industry and thrift ---------- 2800

32. Number of able-bodied adult Indians other than above who make an effort at self-support but are not entirely self-supporting by their own industry and thrift ---------- 0

(a) Number of these Indians who have sufficient individual Indian moneys or receive annuities sufficient to make up the deficiency for their support and not supplied by their own industry ----------

33. Number of able-bodied adult Indians who make no effort at self-support ---------- 0

(a) Number of these Indians who have individual Indian moneys or receive annuities sufficient for their support ------ 0

34. Total of Nos. 32 and 33 ---------- 0

35. Total of Nos. 32(a) and 33(a) ---------- 0

36. Number of Indians to whom rations were issued and for which no labor was performed (not to include pupils at school):

	Males.		Females.		Total.	
	(1) Adults.	(2) Minors.	(3) Adults.	(4) Minors.	(5) Adults.	(6) Minors.
(a) Able-bodied	0	0	0	0	0	0
(b) Mentally or physically disabled	2	0	0	0	2	0
(c) Total	2				2	

37. Number of Indians to whom rations were issued in payment for labor performed:

Males.		Females.		Total.	
(1) Adults.	(2) Minors.	(3) Adults.	(4) Minors.	(5) Adults.	(6) Minors.
0	0	0	0	0	0

STATISTICAL.

Section V.--Industries--Continued.

San Juan Indian School.

San Juan Reservation.

38. Number of Indians to whom cash was paid for labor in lieu of rations:

Males.		Females.		Total.	
(1) Adults.	(2) Minors.	(3) Adults.	(4) Minors.	(5) Adults.	(6) Minors.
0	0	0	0	0	0

39. Number of Indians to whom miscellaneous supplies were issued and for which no labor was performed (not to include pupils at school);

	Males.		Females.		Total.	
	(1) Adults.	(2) Minors.	(3) Adults.	(4) Minors.	(5) Adults.	(6) Minors.
(a) Able-bodied	0	0	0	0	0	0
(b) Mentally or physically disabled	0	0	0	0	0	0
(c) Total						0

40. Number of Indians to whom miscellaneous supplies were issued in payment for labor performed.

Males.		Females.		Total.	
(1) Adults.	(2) Minors.	(3) Adults.	(4) Minors.	(5) Adults.	(6) Minors.
20	0	-	--	--	--

41. Number of Indians to whom cash was paid for labor in lieu of miscellaneous supplies:

Males.		Females.		Total.	
(1) Adults.	(2) Minors.	(3) Adults.	(4) Minors.	(5) Adults.	(6) Minors.
0	0	0	0	0	0

STATISTICAL.

Section VI.--Forestry.

Annual Report 1925 (Year.)

San Juan Indian School.

San Juan Reservation.

1. Estimated forest resources June 30, current fiscal year:

	(1) Acreage.	(2) Board feet.	(3) Stumpage Value per M.	(4) Total value timber.
(a) Allotted lands	0	50,000,000	1.25	$ [illegible].00
(b) Unallotted lands	12000	50,000,000	1.25	62,500.00
(c) Total	12000	50,000,000	1.25	62,500.00

2. Estimated value of timber lands, exclusive of timber, June 30, current fiscal year:

	(1) Acreage.	(2) Value per acre.	(3) Total value.
(a) Allotted lands		$	$
(b) Unallotted lands	12000	1.00	12,000.00

(c) Total value timber lands $ 74,500.00

3. Estimated percentages of predominating species:

(1) Species.	(2) Estimated percentage	(3) Species.	(4) Estimated percentage.
(a) Yellow Pine	80%	(d)	
(b) Cedar	15%	(e)	
(c) Pinion	05%	(f)	

4. Roads, fences, etc.

	Built to date. (1) Number.	Built to date. (2) Miles.	Built to date. (3) Total cost.	Needed but not yet built. (1) Number.	Needed but not yet built. (2) Miles.	Needed but not yet built. (3) Estimated cost.
(a) Roads	1	3	$ 500.00			$
(b) Trails						
(c) Fire lines						
(d) Telephone lines						
(e) Fences						
(f) Lookout stations						
(g) Cabins	1		300.00			
(h) Stables						
(i) Corrals						
(j) Total			800.00			

STATISTICAL.

Section VI.--Forestry--Continued.

San Juan Indian Schools.
San Juan Reservation.

5. Number of private sawmills on the reservation 0 Total manufactured by them ____________________ (Board feet.)

(a) Present value--- $______

6. Number of Government sawmils on reservation ----- 1 Present value $ 3000.00

(a) Production for current year (not in value):

Lumber____________ Shingles __________ Lath __________

Total value all products ________________________ $____________

7. Number of employees in forestry work ________________________ ____________

(a) Total cost of operation for one year____________________ $ ____________

8. Total amount of timber cut during the current fiscal year:

(A) Under contract from allotted lands-- (B) Under contract from unallotted lands-

	(1) Amount.	(2) Stumpage value.	(3) Amount.	(4) Stumpage value.
(a) By Indians--				
Number feet B. M		$		$
Number poles				
Number fence posts				
Cords firewood				
Cords pulp wood				
(b) By other persons-				
Number feet B. M.				
Number poles				
Number fence posts				
Cords firewood				
Cords pulp wood				

STATISTICAL.

Section VI.--Forestry--Continued.

San Juan Indian School.

San Juan Reservation.

8. Total amount of timber cut during the current fiscal year--Continued:

(C) Under permit from allotted lands--	(1) Amount.	(2) Stumpage value.	(D) Under permit from unallotted lands-- (3) Amount.	(4) Stumpage value.
(a) By Indians--				
Number feet B.M.		$		$
Number of poles				
Number fence posts				
Cords firewood				
Cords pulp wood				
(b) By other persons-				
Number feet B.M.				
Number poles				
Number fence posts				
Cords firewood				
Cords pulp wood				

(E) By Government from unallotted lands--			(E) By Government from unallotted lands-	
(a) For use--			(b) For sale--	
Number feet B.M				
Number poles				
Number fence posts				
Cords firewood				
Cords pulp wood				

9. The relation of the existing local force, for handling all classes of business and for fire protection, is one man to 12000 acres of forest.

10. Number of forest users and others available when called upon to help in case of fire 10

STATISTICAL.

Section VI.--Forestry--Continued.

San Juan Indian School.

San Juan Reservation.

FIRE REPORT:

	Class and number.			
	A.[a]	B.[b]	C.[c]	Total.
11. Fires originating on unallotted lands	0	0	0	0
12. Fires originating on allotted lands inside of reservation boundaries	0			
13. Fires originating on allotted lands outside of reservation boundaries	NO	FIRES		
14. Fiere originating outside of reservation boundaries and on non-Indian lands				
Total number of fires	NO FIres this Year.			

	Rail-road.	Light-ning.	Incen-diary.	Brush burn-ing.	Camp-ers.	Saw-mills.	Un-known.	Mis-cella-neous.	Total
15. Causes of all Fires reported									

---

[a] Under Class A inclyde camp fires and other small fires covering not more than a few square rods.

[b] Under Class B include small forest fires extinguished without special expense and covering generally not over 5 acres.

[c] Under Class C include large fires requiring extra help and expense.

STATISTICAL.

Section VI.--Forestry--Continued.

San Juan Indian School.
San Juan Reservation.

FIRE REPORT--Continued.

16. No fires Damage from all fires:

Location of Fires.	Area burned over.			Damage to timber, reproduction, and forage.[d]				
	Timbered.	Open.	Total.	Timber destroyed or damaged.		Reproduction value.	Forage value.	Total value.
				M. B. F.	Value.			
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.					
On unallotted lands					$	$	$	$
On allotted lands inside of reservation boundaries		NO FIRES						
On allotted lands outside of reservation boundaries								
Total								

17. None Cost of fighting all fires:

Division of cost.	Temporary labor.	Guard and ranger labor.	Tools, supplies, transportation, etc.	Total cost.	Value of cooperation.
On unallotted lands	$	$	$	$	$
On allotted lands					
Total NO FIRES					

[d] The amount and value of damaged cordwood may be included with the timber on a ratio of 1 cord = 500 B. F.

STATISTICAL.

Section VII.--Irrigation.

San Juan Indian School.
" " Reservation.

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(For Reservations West of 100th Meridian.)

1. Give data regarding irrigable area of your reservation as outlined below.)

	(1) Allotted land (acres).	(2) Unallotted land (acres).	(3) School land (acres).	(4) Agency land (acres).	(5) Total (acres).
(a) Total area susceptible of irrigation and for which there is apparent water supply, including that under project	NONE	4000	40	100	4140
(b) Area under projects approved or investigated		0	0	0	0
(c) Area under other possible projects		4000	40	0	4140
(d) Area brought within service of ditches during the year		0	0	0	0
(e) Total area within service of ditches June 30		0	0	0	0
(f) Irrigated area leased		0	0	0	0
(g) Area irrigated land cultivated by Indians during year		9000	270	100	9370
(h) Irrigated area owned by whites		0	0	0	0
(i) Number of Indians cultivating irrigated land		900	0	0	900
(j) Irrigable area leased		0	0	0	0
(k) Irrigable area sold		0	0	0	0

didn't use these figures

(l) Number of allotments under ditch June 30, current fiscal year 0

(m) Number of allotments sold, under ditch June 30, current fiscal year

(n) Number of Indians benefited by irrigation (exclusive of wages) 900

2. Miles of ditches on reservation:
   (a) Main 30
   (b) Lateral 40
   (c) Total 70

STATISTICAL.

Section VII.--Irrigation--Continued.

San Juan Indian School.
San Juan Reservation.

3. Number of irrigation structures on reservation:

Kinds.	(1) Concrete.	(2) Masonry.	(3) Timber.	(4) Earth.	(5) Steel.	(6) Total.
Diversion dams	2					
Storage dams						
Total dams	2					2
Headgates	1					1
Drops						
Chutes						
Flumes			6		2	8
Checks						
Waste gates	5					5
Division boxes						
Bridges			8			8
Culverts	5		9		20	34
Siphons						

4. What is the rainfall in inches on your reservation?

	Inches.		Inches.
(a) January		(g) July	
(b) February	.25	(h) August	
(c) March		(i) September	
(d) April		(j) October	
(e) May		(k) November	
(f) June		(l) December	

(m) Total for year .25

STATISTICAL.

Section VII.--Irrigation--Continued.

San Juan Indian School.

" " Reservation.

5. Acreage and value of crops raised on irrigated lands:

	By Indians.		By Whites.	
	(1) Acreage.	(2) Value of product.	(1) Acreage.	(2) Value of product.
(a) Allotted land	0	$ 0	0	$ 0
(b) Unallotted land	9000	48890.00	0	48890.00
(c) School land			270	7500.00
(d) Agency land			100	300.00
(e) Total all lands	9370			56690.00

STATISTICAL.

Section VIII.--Sales.

San Juan Indian School.

" " Reservation.

Annual Report 1925
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1. Total number of Indians under your supervision 7000

(a) Total number of these Indians who have no allotted or inherited lands under governmental control and who have received their pro rata shares of all the trust funds of the tribes and their individual Indian moneys (this not to include those Indians who have never received allotments) 0

(b) Total number of Indians remaining under Federal jurisdiction (which should be No. 1 (a) subtracted from No. 1) 7000

2. Total number of patents in fee issued to June 30, current fiscal year:

	(1) Number.	(2) Acreage.
(a) For original allotments	0	
(b) For inherited lands	0	
(c) Total	0	

3. Total number of patents in fee issued during fiscal year:

(a) For original allotments	0	
(b) For inherited lands	0	
(c) Total	0	

4. Number of Indians who have received patents in fee for their entire allotment 0

(a) Acreage thereof 0

(b) Number of these Indians who have disposed of all their inherited lands or have not fallen heir to any 0

STATISTICAL.

Section VIII.--Sales--Continued.

San Juan Indian School.

San Juan Reservation.

5. Total acreage sold to June 30, current fiscal year:

	(1) Acreage.	(2) Amount received.
(a) Allotted land	0	$ 0
(b) Unallotted land	0	
(c) Total	0	

6. Total acreage sold during current fiscal year:

	(1) Acreage.	(2) Amount received.
(a) Allotted land	0	$
(b) Unallotted land		0
(c) Total	0	

7. Living unallotted Indians under your supervision 7000

8. Living allotted Indians who have not received patents in fee for any part of their allotments. 0

9. Living allotted Indians who have received patents in fee for only part of their allotments. 0

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STATISTICAL.

Section IX.--Records.

San Juan Indian School.
" " Reservation.

1. Give a statement showing area and description of all lands on the reservation reserved during current year for any purpose, date reserved, authority for reservation, organization for whom reserved, purpose of reservation, description of the land by legal subdivisions, sections, etc., and the area thereof.

(1) Date reserved.	(2) Authority for reservation.	(3) Organization.	(4) Purpose.	(5) Description.	(6) Area.	(7) Value.

NONe

2. Town sites on reservation established to date: 0

(1) Date of establishment.	(2) Authority for establishment.	(3) Description.	(4) Area.

NONe

STATISTICAL.

Section X.--Government Property.

Annual Report 1925 (Year.)

San Juan Indian School.

Reservation.

Property Under Your Jurisdiction Belonging to the United States.

1. School property:
Name or number of school San Juan
(List each school separately, for which extra sheets are sent, and letter the succeeding sheets a, b, c, etc.)

(a) School lands-- 210 acres; valued at $ 100 per acre	Total value. $ 21,000.00
(b) Buildings-- 25 number of buildings at total value of	$142,000.00
(c) Heating and power plants-- 4 separate plants, supplying 4 buildings	2,000.00
(d) Lighting system (kind Electric)	6,104.32
(e) Water system (kind Reservoir)	6,686.52
(f) Sewer system (kind Pipe Line)	5,000.00
(g) Total value of items b, c, d, e, and f (same must agree with the figures reported by you on Forms 5-366 and 5-366a)	161,790.84
(h) Value of furniture and fixtures	5000.00
(i) Value of supplies on hand or in storehouse	28,421.06
(j) Value of equipment for industrial education, in shops, laundries, etc.	2,567.00
(k) Value of live stock	6,761.52
(l) Value of agricultural implements	3,620.40
(m) Value of tools and implements of other kinds	500.00
(n) Value of miscellaneous property	1,000.00
(o) Total value of all property belonging to this school (total of items a, g, h, i, j, k, l, m, and n)	23,660.82

STATISTICAL

Section X.--Government Property--Continued.

San Juan Indian School.
" " 2 Reservation.

2. Agency property:

(a) Agency lands--

	Total value.
100 acres; valued at $ 100 per acre 25.00	$ 2500.00

(b) Buildings--

39 number of buildings at total value of $31,050.00

(c) Heating and power plants--

1 separate plants; supplying ____ buildings 1,000.00

(d) Lighting system (kind Included in School) -------

(e) Water system (kind do) -------

(f) Sewer system (kind do) -------

(g) Total value of items b, c, d, e, and f (same must agree with the figures reported by you on Forms 5-366 and 5-366a)	32,050.00
(h) Value of furniture and fixtures	1,500.00
(i) Value of supplies on hand or in storehouse	5,000.00
(j) Value of equipment for industrial education, in shops, laundries, etc.	2,567.00
(k) Value of live stock	~~5,761.53~~
(l) Value of agricultural implements	~~1,000.00~~
(m) Value of tools and implements of other kinds	----------
(n) Value of miscellaneous property	250.00
(o) Total value of all property belonging to this agency (total of items a, g, h, i, j, k, l, m, and n)	48019.30

NAME OF JURISDICTION San Juan

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Property Belonging to Indians.

Tribal:

Lands exclusive of timber	$ 4,274,000.00	
Timber	$ 30,000.00	
Total tribal property		$4,304,000.00

Individual:

Lands exclusive of timber	$ NONE	
Timber	$ "	
Funds in banks and in hands of superintendents	$NONE	
Homes, furniture, barns, etc.	$200,000.00	
Wagons, implements, etc.	$ 30,000.00	
Stock, poultry, and miscellaneous	$1,160,000.00	
Total individual		$1,390,000.00

NARRATIVE

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-NARRATIVE SECTION-

Section I ---- Law and Order.

The San Juan reservation, one of the five Navajo jurisdictions, lies in three different states,- New Mexico, Arizona, Utah. From east to west, as the crow flies, the jurisdiction extends approximately 100 miles, however, as a man travels by auto in making this journey, the road proves to be something like 130 miles. There is but one east to west road and conditions must of necessity be good, if he be fortunate enough to make the one-way trip between sunrise and sunset when the days are at their longest. Its widest extent from north to south is approximately 80 miles and the traveler will find this 80 miles one of the longest he ever undertook to negotiate, and, to traverse it, requires more time than does the east to west trip.

In this territory reside something like 6000 or 7000 Navajo Indians. The exact number is not known as no census has ever been kept. In fact the taking of a census presents very unusual difficulties and could be accomplished only by the expenditure of a very considerable sum of money, and, as there is no means of securing vital statistics, its accuracy could not be continuing, hence its value would be slight.

Reservation headquarters are at Shiprock, N. M., where are located the San Juan School with its Camp unit, the San Juan Hospital, and the San Juan Agency. Here also are two trading posts, a hotel, a Post Office, and a garage. Shiprock is 100 miles north of Gallup, N. M., from which town a Federal Aid Highway is in process of construction, and 32 miles west of Farmington, N. M. from which town a hard-surfaced State Highway is contemplated. Gallup is on the main line of the A. T. & S. F. Ry. , and Farmington is a terminus of a branch of the D. & R. G. W. Ry. Shiprock has telephonic communications with Farmington, where connection is made with the Bell line and with the Western Union. Daily (except Sunday) mail service is had with both these towns.

Some changes have been made at Shiprock during the past year. A building known as the Old Hospital has been remodeled, a second story added, and is now used as employees quarters, dining room and kitchen. It makes an attractive building, both inside and out, and serves its purpose admirably. With the occupancy of this building, the shortage in quarters, which has heretofore at times been rather acute, ceases to exist and employees now, as a rule, are suitably and comfortably housed. The Camp School Unit of the San Juan School, sometimes called the Mesa School, the construction of which doubled the capacity of the San Juan School, was completed and turned over by the builders in late June 1925. To prepare this plant for occupancy required a great deal of work and, as the establishment of this unit had not increased the mechanical force of the San Juan School, this work fell upon a crew whose numbers had already been reduced to a minimum, considering the work of the old plant alone, a crew that already had a full burden. This additional work necessarily meant that much repair work at the old plant must be temporarily neglected while the new task was being accomplished. All available employees were put at this task and most of the summer and fall were thus consumed. A person who has no actual experience in opening a school plant turned over as this plant was can have little conception of the volume of work involved. There were floors to clean, windows to wash, screens to make and put in place, shades to assemble and place, stoves to set up, chairs to assemble likewise stools, wardrobes to make, shelving to make and place, school desks to assemble and place, flour bins to make, coal bins to make, and literally scores of other things that must be fabricated and placed or installed before the children and employees could occupy. The old plant is in such condition that any little neglect thereof, even for a short time, is very apparent. However, the new work has nearly all been assimilated and much of the repair work on the old plant is now in process of completion and it is believed the mechanical force, as it exists, will succeed in mastering the situation. However, they are by no means "out of the woods" at the present writing.

The clerical force is short handed and has been for the past three years. Auditor Walker noted this and in his latest report covering conditions at this place, while complimenting this force upon the volume and quality of the work turned out, said he knew of no other place in the Service where additional clerical help is so badly needed. The recent resignation of Jasper W. Elliott, chief clerk, makes this condition doubly acute. For Mr. Elliott was a man of many years'experience, rapid, and accurate, not averse to working Sundays and overtime. During his stay at Shiprock he did practically the work of two clerks, and unless a successor of equal experience and ability, and of like disposition can be found additional clerical help will be a necessity.

There is also a lack of field employees. For the entire jurisdiction there are provided but three field men,- two

District Farmers and one Stockman. The one stockman covers the ground thoroughly. But with only two district farmers it is patent that large sections of the jurisdiction receive but very superficial supervision. Likewise, the jurisdiction is provided with but two physicians, one stationed at Shiprock and one at Toadlena forty miles south of Shiprock, and it follows that large portions of the reservation are almost entirely lacking in medical attention.

No great difficulty is met in maintaining law and order within the jurisdiction. The Navajo is naturally peaceable and peace-loving. As a rule he is so busy trying to gain a livelihood that he has not much time for mischief. Of course, there are exceptions to this rule, occasionally a Navajo develops into a bad man, and when he does he is decidedly bad. However, the most of our trouble consists of occasional quarrels over range and water rights and these together with an occasional "family row" constitute by far the larger part of the minor offenses. These are for the most part trivial in their nature but, if not given prompt consideration by the Superintendent or some of his assistants, they soon assume larger proportions, sometimes with serious consequences. In addition to the class of offenses mentioned abovem there has been one murder, the perpetrator immediately suiciding, and one case of rape during the year.

The Navajos are too busy to waste much time in prolonged dances. The two chief dances are known as the Yabaitsi and the Fire Dance, and according to their customs these may be held only during the winter months "when the lightning and the bears and the snakes are asleep" and even so they are usually limited to not more than one each season. These are not social dances but are conducted by **medicine** men in the treatment of the sick and, as it costs in the neighborhood of $500 to finance either of these dances, it necessarily follows that few of the sick are able to avail themselves of this treatment. In addition to these two dances the medicine men, in treating disease, conduct what are locally known as "sings". These are not dances as that term is usually interpreted but are a ceremony used in treating the sick and, until such time as a more intelligent treatment is available, it would scarcely be proper to deprive or to attempt to deprive, them of such medical assistance as they may secure through this source.

There have been during the year several marriages consummated in compliance with state law. However, the total number of such marriages, when compared with the total number of reservation marriages, is very small. It may not be generally known nevertheless it is true that the Navajos have a very clearly defined marriage ceremony of their own and a very large percentage of the marriages of the jurisdiction are performed in conformity therewith. The preliminary arrangements are all made by the parents and kinsmen of the contracting parties and, when completed to the satis faction of all, a feast is given during which the actual ceremony is performed. There are very few people on the jurisdiction living together as husband and wife who have not had their union solemnized by the state law or by tribal custom. The Navajos do not look with favor on a union that has received no solemnization.

All misdemeanors and offenses, except those of a serious nature, are handled by the Indian Court, consisting of two judges, the police force, and the Superintendent. This Court sits on the last day of each month and remains in session until all matters brought before it have been disposed of. This usually requires the better party of two days and occasionally there is a little "hang over" into the third day. Everything is done methodically and in order and the conclusions reached and the sentences meted are usually satisfactory to all parties concerned, even to those most vitally interested.

There are five religious organizations operating on this jurisdiction. Heretofore, there have been but four, but during the past year the Roman Catholics have kept a man, with headquarters at Waterflow, N. M., working among the Indians. As this man almost never visits Shiprock this office knows nothing of the nature or scope of his activities. Aside from this there has been but little change in the situation during the year. The Rev. L. P. Brink, formerly stationed at Toadlena, is now located at Farmington. He is still actively engaged in mission work on the reservation, the only difference being that,whereas formerly his activities were limited largely to the Toadlena District, he now covers the entire jurisdiction. Mr. Brink was succeeded at Toadlena by the Rev. J. C. Kobes. The Presbyterian Mission has strengthened its force at Shiprock by the addition of two assistants. Other than these the year has brought no changes so far as I have learned.

The liquor question does not seriously affect us. The Superintendent has not seen a drunken Navajo in the three years of his incumbency. This does not necessarily mean that none of them indulge in intoxicants when it may be had, but it does indicate that such indulgence must of necessity be very limited. These Indians make no intoxicating beverages or preparations and peyote is wholly unknown to them. Neither do they purchase proprietary medicines or extracts for beverage purposes.

The Navajo is not a gambler. Where money is as scarce and as hard to secure as it is on the San Juan jurisdiction, there is little danger that any large amounts will be hazarded upon the turn of a card. They do have Sunday horse-racing but the betting is usually limited to from ten cents to a quarter. The gambling situation is by no means serious.

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-NARRATIVE SECTION-

Section II ------Health.

Health conditions, aside from an unusual number of epidemics, have been normal through-out the year both in the schools and on the reservation. Measles run its course. It has been more or less epidemic on the reservation for the past two years. During the winter 1924-25 it ran through the Toadlena school and during the past winter through the schools at Shiprock. I believe it has reached the remotest corners of the jurisdiction. So far as school children are concerned there were no apparent ill-results. If there were fatalities among the reservation Indians, they were few for no reports of unusual death from this cause reached the office during the year. This is probably due in large measure to the balmy weather experienced through-out the late fall and early winter when the disease was rampant. At least conditions were very different from those existing during the severe winter of 1923-24 when measles broke out along the Chaco with such fatal results that we found it necessary to open a field hospital at Tocito. In the San Juan school measles appeared in mid-summer and continued as long as new pupils were coming in, which was about December first.

Mumps, which ran its course in the San Juan School during the year 1924-25, made its appearance in the Toadlena School this year and all pupils had it. It also showed itself in many parts of the reservation.

During the past two years Diphtheria has appeared on two or three occasions in different parts of the reservation and has been promptly suppressed by the administration of the proper serum. It threatened the San Juan school in early March of this year but was confined to eight cases, none of which was very ill.

Chicken pox came about the same time as the Diphtheria and a large number of pupils were ill, none seriously.

Influenza ran its course through-out the entire jurisdiction, beginning in February. Practically every pupil in our schools was sick and fully 60% of the employees. It was not particularly serious except that so many people were down with it at the same time that there were scarcely enough well people available to wait upon the sick. So far as pupils and employees are concerned no serious results followed. However, Influenza claimed several victims on the reservation. Just how many we have no means of determining for the vital statistics reaching this office are very meager.

Sanitary conditions on the reservation and in the Indian homes are never extremely bad, for these Indians, being sheepherders and nomadic by nature, do not as a rule remain in one locality long enough for it to become very filthy.

There has been no regular sanitary inspection of Indian homes owing to the limited number of available employees and to the vast areas involved. In fact there are large sections of the jurisdiction that are not visited by Government employees regularly.

Another physician, one that was not tied to a school and that could hold clinics at regular stated intervals in different parts of the jurisdiction, would be very desirable and greatly appreciated by everyone except the Medicine Man who now holds practically undisputed sway and who is inclined to be jealous of his prerogative.

Under present conditions, little is done to combat tuberculisis. Occasionally a case is sent to the East Farm Sanitorium, or to Laguna, and occasionally an incipient case is placed in the San Juan Hospital or a more advanced case is placed in a tent-house located in close proximity to the Hospital where hospital attendants can wait upon it. However, there has been no systematic campaign.

An active and persistent campaign against trachoma has been waged through-out the year in the schools of the jurisdiction, apparently with considerable success. Especially is this true in the Toadlena School where Dr. James D. Kennedy has reduced the number of cases from about 50 to a half dozen. Considerable work of this nature was attempted on the reservation by Dr. Wigglesworth, who did some very efficient work early in the year. Unfortunately Dr. Wigglesworth was not permitted to follow it up, hence, the permanent benefits resulting are not what they would have been had the work been better followed up.

The San Juan Hospital has been utilized to its capacity through-out the greater portion of the year, chiefly with epidemic patients. There have been not many cases from the reservation receiving treatment. Personally, I have not noted the existence of any reservation influence that is seriously opposed to the hospital. It is true that Indians fear a house in which a person has died, and Navajos are no exception to this rule, but I note that this does not prevent them from bringing to the hospital such patients as they desire to bring in. Of course the influence of some of the medicien men is opposed to the hospital and to the ministrations of the white physician, but not more so than it is opposed to the schools and to everything else that tends to elevate and civilize the Indians.

There is incorporated herewith a report from Dr. James D. Kennedy, who has been with the Navajos for a great many years, and who for the past four years has been employed at the Toadlena Boarding School, where he attends to the needs of the school and as much of the reservation as he is able to reach. He is active and conscientious and familiar with conditions. The report follows.

> The general health of school and Agency has been good. The children have been able to attend school the major part of the time and as far as I am able to judge the health condition is rather in advance of former years.
>
> During the year there have been epidemics in the school and community of mumps, chicken pox, measles, and influenza. Measles very nearly ran its course in this part of the reservation during the year 1924-25. During the year we have had 66 cases of mumps, 51 cases of chicken pox, and 150 cases of influenza. In the community we have responded to calls when our attention has been called to the need and many have come to the dispensary and requested treatment or asked for medicines.
>
> The general sanitary conditions of the reservation and around the Indian homes has been improving from year to year. As I am writing this an Indian woman called for medicine and I put the question to her. She is a returned student who has lived in this community for many years and she knows conditions well, both present and former, and she fully concurs in the above statement that conditions in the home and on the reservation are continually improving.
>
> There has been no regular sanitary inspection nor any special work done in this direction as it would be impossible with the present force of employees, which is limited to myself, to do much

work of this character.

The long needed hospital seems at last about to materialize. The cottage that the Hon. H. J. Hagerman built for himself at Toadlena, when he was Commissioner to the Navajo Tribe, was turned over to the school, slightly remodeled, wired and connected with the school electric system. The heating plant that had been in use in the principal's cottage was removed from that cottage and installed in the Hagerman cottage, and the principal moved his family into these new quarters about April first. Then the work of remodeling the cottage formerly occupied by the principal was undertaken, an addition was built to the rear, porches were added, and a suitable heating plant purchased. The work of remodeling this cottage is not as yet completed and will not be this year as the funds were exhausted. I understand it is estimated that it will cost about $1000 to complete the work. This hospital will be a great advantage in our work so far as school children is concerned but will be wholly inadequate for the demands and requirements of the reservation adjacent to the Toadlena School. My experience leads me to say that there are a large number on the reservation that need hospital treatment who are both willing and anxious for medical and surgical attention.

No steps have been taken to handle the tuberculosis of the reservation, except in so far as the physician has been able to give treatment in the Indian home and in taking patients to the sanitoria at Fort Defiance, Laguna, and Phoenix.

During the present year Dr. A. M. Wigglesworth, special physician, treated many cases of trachoma on the reservation. He was operating around Toadlena during July, August, and part of September. He had planned to go from here to Red Rocks, and from there to Aneth, but unfortunately he left the Service in September and the work was dropped. He had previously treated the school children, this was in December 1924. This treatment of school children has been vigorously followed up and the disease is now under thorough control in the school.

In my judgement it would be practical to establish temporary tent hospitals for the treatment of reservation patients. Miss Eleanor D. Gregg, Supervisor of Field Nurses and Field Matrons, visited Toadlena during the late winter making a study of the possibilities along that line. With Principal Hashbarger and myself she visited many hogans, acquainting herself with conditions.

It is impossible to know to what extent venereal disease exists. It is but rarely that a case is seen for treatment, hence, one might conclude that these diseases are not very common among the Navajo. During the year I have seen but one such case. During the year a total of 1210 patients have sought and obtained treatment. I will not endeavor to list these diseases so treated, but according to my records these have been classed under 76 heads, and as has been stated only one case of venereal disease has been seen.

With the completion of the school hospital, a nurse and an assistant, possibly two assistants, will be necessary to carry on the work of the school. For reservation work there should be an additional physician , who should visit at regular intervals different portions of the jurisdiction, holding clinics. There should also be field nurses and field matrons, especially the former. Miss Gregg went fully into these matters at the time of her visit. Nothing has ever been done to reach the women on this jurisdiction and at first it will be very difficult owing to their religious beliefs which call for certain rites and ceremonies on certain occasions when the white man administers treatment of an altogether different character, but possibly by continued effort these things could be overcome.

We have made and are making a conscientious and painstaking effort to carry out the Health Program at the Toadlena School, both in spirit and in letter, so far as our facilities will permit, we have no hospital or hospital equipment, or nurse, or field matrons, or outside stations such as the Program calls for. So far as this Program has to do with school work it has been adopted and is being carried out in its every detail. Toilets, bath rooms, lavatories have been regularly inspected and invariably found clean and sanitary; every pupil brushes his teeth after each meal and under the supervision of the disciplinarian or matron; the physician gives health talks to the assembled children on Wednesday evenings; eye sight and hearing have been regularly tested and monthly weight charts have been prepared as per directions.

-NARRATIVE SECTION-

Section III ---- Schools.

It is not easy to describe the relationship that exists between the public school and the Indian schools of the San Juan jurisdiction for they scarcely touch at any point. There is a public school at Toadlena about 200 yards from the Toadlena Boarding School, which is maintained solely for the accommodation of the children of the Indian Trader, the local Missionary, and the Government Employees. In addition to these white children there were nine Indian pupils attending this public school the past year. These are the children of Indians that reside in the vicinity of Toadlena. The very friendliest relations exist between these two schools, there being no evidence of any unpleasant racial feeling. Indian pupils are welcomed at this school and are made to feel at home there. A public school is likewise, and for like reasons, maintained at Shiprock. However, there are no Indian children in attendance except two boys who last year completed the sixth grade at the San Juan School and who desired and intended to enroll at the Sherman Institute last fall. These boys sought and secured employment for the summer months in Colorado and were out of touch with the Superintendent. When they returned about September first, it was to learn that the Sherman Institute was full and, as they were unwilling to accept transfer to other Indian schools to which transfer was possible, they re-entered the San Juan School and were permitted to take the seventh grade in the local public school. These boys took this work side by side with white children and their teacher advises that the quality of work done by them was fully equal to that done by the whites. There is no thought of racial feeling. The Methodist Industrial Mission near Farmington permitted one of their pupils to attend public school in Farmington. Other than in these three instances, there is, so far as I know, no place where the public school touches or affects the Indians of the San Juan reservation.

The San Juan School proper has an enrollment of a little over 200, or considering it in connection with the Mesa Unit, of a little over 400, with a like attendance. Its most serious drawback is and always has been its domestic water supply. This supply comes from three different sources:-

Prior to 1923 the only water available, from December to March inclusive, was pumped from a surface well. This well is still in use. Prior to the fall of 1925 it developed water in quantities sufficient for the needs of the school. However, nothing could be said in favor of its quality except that it was wet. It was not fit for human consumption; the clothing came from the laundry to all appearances more dingy and less fit for use than it was when taken to the laundry; beans and articles of that nature could not be cooked therein; when used in the greenhouse, it killed all vegetation with which it came in contact. It was so full of salt and other mineral that all faucets, bibs, and other valves developed leaks within a few days of installation and required almost daily repair. Water pipe had a life of only a few years; pressure water heaters were eaten through from the inside in even less time; steam boilers failed to resist its corrosive qualities and were continually needing repair. It was wet and would extinguish fire if available in sufficient quantities, which it seldom was. Beyond this it possessed no commendable qualities.

In 1923 a drilled well was completed that developed a very limited quantity of water heavily impregnated with sulfur. In the late fall of the same year a concrete reservoir was constructed in close proximity to this well into which the well was caused to discharge. This reservoir was connected with the steam pump and from it the accumulated water was pumped to the service reservoir on the hill above the school. The production of this well proved so inconsequential that the plan was abandoned after the winter of 1923-24 and this well was directly connected with the laundry, since which time the only water used in the laundry has been that produced by this well, a plan that has proven entirely satisfactory so far as the laundry is concerned.

As has been stated above, prior to 1923 the only water available during the winter months came from this surface well which we have described. During the remainder of the year water was secured from the Hogback irrigation canal by gravity, this water passing directly from the canal into the pipes, without settling, without filtration, and without chemical treatment. At all times it carried in suspension a tremendous amount of silt and sand and at no time was there any assurance that it was biologically fit for human consumption. What the salt and other mineral, contained in the water of the surface well mentioned above, failed to do to the school water-system in the winter months, the sand carried in suspension by the water taken from this canal accomplished during the summer months. Deposits of silt and sand several inches deep must be removed almost daily from the flush boxes connected with the toilets; water-backs, in stoves and ranges, connected with pressure heaters, plugged up solid, hence their use was not attempted; water heaters, used to heat bath water for pupils, plugged full and, as a consequence, were almost always out of commision; the suspended sand cut out valves almost as rapidly as they could be installed, no valve seat, no faucet could resist its eroding action. The result was that for twelve months of the year, regardless of expense of time and labor and money, the system was in a deplorable condition; every toilet was almost continually out of shape; every valve and faucet continually leaked; water and sewer pipes were plugged with mud and sand; and water could be heated only in open vessels.

In the late spring or early summer of 1925 a large reservoir was constructed on the mesa above the school by building a dam between the points of two hills, thus inclosing a basin or valley which it was estimated would hold in the neighborhood of 12 million gallons. This reservoir was under the Hogback canal from which it was proposed to fill it by gravity and the storage was thought would prove sufficient to carry the schools through the winter months. Water was first turned into the reservoir about July first 1925 and the bottom and sides of the reservoir developed many leaks. The dam itself developed no leaks but the basin or valley in which it was proposed to store water developed many leaks. Naturally the silt and sand carried by the water as it enters this reservoir from the canal will ultimately seal the reservoir and stop these leaks but this result had not been secured when a cloud-burst, occurring on September 18th, placed the canal out of commission at which time the reservoir was but about one quarter or one third full. This storage supplied the needs of the schools until December first, when it was exhausted, and water for all purposes, except laundry purposes, must again be pumped from the SURFACE WELL. The Hogback canal was not again placed in operation until the spring of 1926.

When the pump was started on the surface well in early

December last, the well failed to develop but about 50% of its former production, a condition brought about by a drain ditch which had been dug during the early summer of 1925. Hence, altho, due to the opening of the Mesa school, the demands for water were twice as great as during former years, the available supply was only about 50% of the supply formerly available. At first we almost despaired securing water in quantities sufficient to warrant the operation of the school, but, by setting the pump to operate at the slowest speed possible and thus operating it continuously from 4:30 A. M. to 10:00 P. M. we managed to keep the pipes full and to accumulate a little reserve in the reservoir, which accumulation was usually not sifficient to supply the requirements of the night, with the result that the pipes were empty in the morning when the pump was started. Were the pump operated at a more rapid pace, the only result was that the supply in the well was exhausted in a very few minutes with a consequent delay of as many hours awaiting a fresh accumulation in the well. By this method of pumping the water pipes were empty fully three quarters of the time during the day and through-out the night.

The water supply at the San Juan school has always been of wretched quality but, during the winter 1925-26, while the quality was unimproved, it was only by the most careful and economical, not to say miserly, use of the available supply that we were able to operate the school. From the view point of water-supply it was the worst year the school ever experienced.

I do not wish to be understood as saying that the large reservoir, constructed in 1925, is a failure, simply that it failed last winter to do what it had been expected to do, and that this condition was largely a direct result of the storm of September 18th. Had it not been for this storm and the resultant damage to the Hogback canal, the water stored in this reservoir would have sufficed for December and January instead of being consumed in October and November and, in all probability, had this canal continued to operate as usual until December first, the quantity stored would have been considerably greater, possibly enough to carry the school through the winter.

The leaks in this large reservoir are rapidly sealing up, and we expect to enter the winter this coming season, providing the canal continues to operate, with enough water stored to carry the schools through at least the greater portion of the winter.

When this reservoir is sealed so that it will hold water, which I am confidant will happen within the next year or two, each passing day bringing the desired result nearer, it will be necessary to construct a filtration plant at the point of intake and at the same time, or before, some method of treating the water for injurious biological content must be devised, probably at the outlet of the reservoir where the water enters the pipes. Then, and not until then, will the Shiprock schools have a respectable water supply. Of course, there is the possibility of securing water by well-drilling. No. 17 well on the Rattlesnake oil lease struck a large flow of water in the Navajo sand. This sand was encountered at a depth of 1400 feet and was about 700 feet in thickness. I am advised that this flow of water is of excellent quality and quantity and the Field Superintendent operating this oil field states that there is every reason to believe that the same water could be had in a well drilled on the mesa above Shiprock and at a total cost of the well of approximately $27,000.00. The Rattlesanke lease is eight miles distant from Shiprock. This matter may be worth consideration, especially if anyone doubts the practicability of the reservoir. One thing is certain,- until a suitable water-supply cann be developed, one that is reasonably free from suspended matter, injurious bacteria, and mineral, the Shiprock schools will labor under a most serious handicap, toilets will be out of order; taps will leak; sewers will cause trouble; water-heaters will be clogged and broken; and typhoid and other bowel disorders will be an ever present danger.

Another serious need of the San Juan School and Agency and Hospital is protection from possible floods of the San Juan River. This menace was mentioned in our reports for 1924 and 1925 and has been the subject of considerable correspondence, however, the condition remains unchanged.

A third serious condition at the San Juan School is the tendency of the school campus, farm, and garden to become water-logged. This, if unchecked, means the ruination of the farm and garden and the death of all vegetation. Last year two open ditches were constructed and these are apparently operating fairly successfully. Many acres, which for the past 10 or 12 years have been considered waste, have been partially reclaimed and are now producing crops or partial crops. I do not believe that the ditches dug last year will succeed in solving the problem. It is my opinion that they will have to be extended somewhat.

The first and third of the above mentioned needs are apparent to even a casual observer, for they cause the San Juan school to present at all times an unfavorable appearance,- with toilet fixtures out of order, faucets leaking, sewers plugged, water-heaters out of commission, and with either mud or unthinkably mineralized water coming from the faucet every time it is opened, with half the farm and half the garden barren because of excess water, with vegetation, trees and shrubbery dying, the place presents at all times an appearance of neglect, of having seen its best days, and these appearances will not improve until these two handicaps have been removed. We confidently believe we are on the road to betterment. We believe the large reservoir mentioned above will ultimately prove a success, that its leaks can be stopped, that a suitable filter can be installed, and that some arrangement can be devised to render the water bacterialogically harmless. We know that the two open ditches have lowered the water table in large tracts of land, and believe that these ditches if properly extended and cared for will reclaim the entire area of the school farm and garden.

The second of the above mentioned needs,- protection from the San Juan River flood-waters, is not so appearent to the casual observer. However, these possible floods constitute an ever present danger and cause the Superintendent many anxious moments, and, as has been stated nothing is being done to relieve the condition.

Two additional class-rooms and a gymnasium are needed at the San Juan School, together with additional play-ground equipment. We propose, with the approval of the Indian Office, to erect a frame building that will provide the class-rooms and the gym. and this without much expenditure of funds as the lumber will be fabricated in the Agency saw-mill. The play-ground aparatus will be purchased as funds become available. Such equipment is being purchased at the present writing for the Mesa Unit. A concrete sidewalk is also needed connecting the two units.

This past year the school farm produced more abundantly than it did during several preceding years. It is too early in the season to predict the outcome of this year's activities. A very special effort has been made to produce not alone ensilage and hay for the dairy cattle, but concentrates as well, and not alone for the cattle but for the hogs as well. We are also endeavoring to produce potatoes for the San Juan and Mesa Schools, altho the outlook is not so promising as one might wish. Last year an attempt was made to produce potatoes for all the school of the jurisdiction on the mountain top above Toadlena. Twenty acres were planted, however, instead of the 3,000 bu. that we hoped to produce, we harvested only 500 bushels, simply enough for the Toadlena School. This year the Toadlena School will again raise its potatoes on the mountain top and the San Juan School hopes to raise its own on the School farm. In the school garden, tomatoes, cabbage, sweet corn, carrots, rutabagas are being stressed, tomatoes for canning, sweet corn for drying, the others for storing for winter use. We hope to can at least 4,000 half gal. bottles of tomatoes, and to dry about 4,000 pounds of dried sweet corn. Last year our drying efforts were not as successful as one might wish owing to the rainy weather through-out the drying season. This year we have constructed an evaporator, built upon specifications furnished by the Department of Agriculture, and expect to be independent of the weather.

The employees have, for the most part, shown an earnest, conscientious endeavor to accomplish. Visiting officials report both the academic and the health work to be good, and the Superintendent is somewhat of the same opinion. The school farmer at Shiprock is handicapped by a lack of experience and by the further fact that he lacks system and organization in his work. He should not be permitted to remain in the position. The physician at Shiprock has been greatly handicapped by his lack of skill in surgery. The position is now vacant and care should be exercised in filling it to secure the services of a man skillful both as a physician and as a surgeon. There has been too much sickness among the teaching force, but, on the whole, employees have been loyal to the Service, the Schools and to themselves. There has been no friction of slipping of belts due to petty quarrelings or bickerings.

The pupils finishing the sixth grade almost invariably seek transfer to some of the non-reservation schools. Hence, we have little opportunity to judge the character of our own graduates. When these same pupils return to the reservation, having completed their course at a non-reservation school, they have taken on the molding and character of the non-reservation school and little resemble the unsophisticated little boys and girls that left the home school. Returning as graduates from the non-reservation schools, the girls seek and secure employment as domestics in the small towns lying just north and east of the reservation, where they remain for a few years, ultimately returning to the reservation where they marry and once more take up the burden of reservation existence where it was broken off some 14 or 16 years before. The boys seek and secure employment in nearby Colorado or New Mexican parts, in the mines, the lumber camps, the smelters, on the rail road, with the ranchers, etc., etc., where they receive from three to five dollars per day and where many of them seem to make good. A few return to and are assimilated by the reservation, better fitted to occupy and maintain a place in the world, even if it be a reservation world, by reason of their ability to read, write, speak and understand English, and to meet white people on a common footing.

After three year's residence among the Navajo I have not materially changed the impressions gained during the first year. Rather these impressions have been strengthened. In the Report of June 30th 1924 it was stated;

> The Navajo is "different". He combs his hair differently; walks differently; lives differently; thinks differently; eats differently; dresses differently; works differently; saves differently.
>
> The Navajo is self-supporting and always has been and it keeps him mighty busy. To extract a living from the Navajo desert is a mighty serious matter and requires constant planning and the continuous effort of every member of the family.

There is little idleness, hence little immorality, little vice. They work, they save, they endeavor to accumulate, and, if they fail in their endeavor, it is not so much lack of effort as it because of lack of opportunity.

With the range grazed to its capacity, there is not an abundance of opportunity for the sheep owner to increase his herds, nor is there an abundance of opportunity for the returned student, who by reason of his long absence, has lost his inherited range, to repossess these rights. As I have stated above, the only limit to accumulation is the limit of opportunity and these limits are mighty well defined on the Navajo reservation.

There were about 350 new pupils taken from the San Juan reservation during the year. Two hundred and twenty of these were placed in the Mesa Unit of the San Juan School which was opened for occupancy in the late summer; about one hundred were placed in the Toadlena School to replace pupils that had been transferred and to fill the new capacity created by the construction of sleeping porches; and the remainder filled vacancies created at the San Juan School by transfers to non-reservation Schools.

It is known that there are remaining on the jurisdiction children of school age that ought to be in school. How large or small this number may be we have little accurate means of ascertaining. In March a letter was written to all licensed Traders, Missionaries, etc., operating on the reservation, asking for specific information. These people were requested to furnish the names of Indians, trading with or known to them, having children of school age, together with the sex and approximate ages of such children. When a Government employee goes out after children the parents are immediately suspicious and conceal the children or send them for the time being to live with friends or kinfolk residing in other parts of the country, but the Trader and Missionary, being intimately associated with the Indians all the time, can learn of the existence of the child without causing suspicion. These people have been mighty nice about the matter and responses have been had from most of them, the returns showing about 150 children of school age now out of school on the jurisdiction. This list may be added to or it may develop that there have been some duplications. The two district farmers, the stockman, and the superintendent have also been endeavoring to locate every child of school age remaining out of school and we feel that the opinion now expressed represents approximately the number of children remaining on the reservation. It least it is not wholly conjecture. We are under instructions to transfer this season

100 pupils to the Chas. H. Burke School,
15 to the Phoenis School,

10	to the Southern Ute School,
25	to the Theodore Roosevelt School.

making a total of 150 pupils to be transferred. Later these instructions were modified and we are advised to transfer only 50 to the Chas. H. Burke School, all to be boys, thus reducing the number for transfer this year to 100. To date the Phoenix quota has been filled and the Theodore Roosevelt quota is nearly ready.

Work of the year in the academic department has been successful; the Course of Study has been carefully followed; daily outlines of instruction have been prepared; and advancement of pupils has been marked. This advanvement has been especially noticeable at the Mesa Unit where a unique condition prevailed, a condition that probably never existed before and that in all probability will never happen again,- 220 children, ranging in age from 5 to 16, were brought in from the camps and placed in this school. With exceptions numbering fewer than a half dozen these children were anxious to come and their parents were pleased with the arrangement. These pupils all started on an equal footing, not one of them could speak or understand a word of English; not one of them knew even a little concerning the customs of civilization, and almost without exception they came with a fixed purpose, and from the day of their entrance they have kept this purpose always in mind. They came to acquire a working knowledge of English, to learn to read and write, and to learn to read scales and to compute the value of the articles they have for sale,- wool, pelts, blankets, lambs, etc., all of which are usually sold by weight at a pre-arranged valuation per pound. They have been and are the happiest, most contented, most eager, most unconscious of self, most determined group of children I have ever seen, and visitors, both official and others, have invariably made comments of a similar nature. All being at par, there was none to laugh at mistakes; there was not one retarding element, and the progress has been remarkable. As has been stated conditions were unique and results altogether desirable.

In our schools the girls are instructed in sewing, both dress-making and mending, laundering, cooking, baking, weaving, and home training; the boys in farming, dairying, hog raising, poultry raising, shoe and harness repairing, gardening, blacksmithing, and carpentering. One half hour three mornings of each week and one hour each Tuesday evening is devoted to industrial instruction.

Good use is made of such play ground equipment as is available, the swings and slides are never idle except when the girls are all required to be otherwise engaged. Tennis, volley ball, base ball, and foot ball are played by the boys; volley ball by both girls and boys. There is not sufficient play ground equipment at the San Juan School and none whatever at the Mesa Unit altho steps are now being taken to provide for the latter named institution.

The needs of the Shiprock Schools summed up are as follows:-

(a) an imrpoved water supply,
(b) drainage,
(c) protection from San Juan River flood-waters,
(d) additional class-rooms and a gym. at the San Juan School,
(e) a gymnasium at the Mesa Unit that could also be used as an assembly room,
(f) a concrete side-walk connecting the two institutions,
(f) play ground equipment at both schools

Employees, almost without exception, have been efficient and loyal, nor has there been any evidence of lack of harmony and cooperation among them. Accommodations for employees are for the most part ample and comfortable.

An attempt is made at all times to adapt the school to the needs of the Indians; the Health Program is given a prominent place in the work; much attention is given to instruction in the use of scales, for, later in life, if the pupil resides on the reservation, practically all income will be derived from the sale of lambs, wool, pelts, blankets, pinon nuts, etc. all of which are sold by weight; special attention is given to sheep and lamb culture and blanket weaving; and at Toadlena to the dairy goat industry.

It would appear that Government schools will be needed on the Navajo jurisdictions for many years to come, at least on the San Juan jurisdiction, for there is little point of contact between the Navajos and the Whites and no intermingling of the races. Of the 650 pupils now in school on this jurisdiction there is not one that is recognized as being of mixed blood. There are two that might be mistaken for mixed bloods, but not one that is so recognized. Practically the only points of contact are through the Government schools, the Government employees, the Missionaries, and the Traders, and through those that leave the reservation to secure employment.

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At the request of the Superintendent, Mr. W. H. Hashbarger, who has been principal of the Toadlena School for the past six years, has prepared a report covering conditions at that school, which report follows:-

> Most pleasant relationship has existed between the local public school and this Institution through-out the year. This public school has enrolled nine Navajo pupils and the white and Indian pupils get along together pleasantly. The teacher has been especially tactful in handling a mixed school.
>
> The Chief Supervisor, the District Supervisor, and more recently the Supervisor of Field Nurses and Field Matrons has called attention to the need of a steam cooker, a bread mixer, and a vegetable parer. The school farm seems to be developing slowly and there is no pressing need of further farm equipment except for a small horse power hay press in order that hay may be baled for hauling down the mountain to the school.
>
> One additional employee, a trained nurse (with possibly an assistant) will be needed when the hospital is completed. We do not know when this hospital will be ready for use. It was planned to convert the cottage built by H. J. Hagerman when he was Commissioner to the Navajo Tribe into quarters for the Principal and to convert the cottage heretofore used as quarters for the Principal into a hospital. The work on the Hagerman cottage was completed and the Principal and his family moved in in late April; the work on the other cottage was well begun but had to be discontinued because of lack of funds. This work should be resumed at the earliest possible moment. The Toadlena school also needs a nightwatchman. Things have gone reasonably well without a nightwatch for many years but such an employee would be valuable in guarding life and property and preventing unauthorized persons from coming about the school at night. There are but four teachers

for two hundred pupils. All pupils are in the Primary Division and with four teachers but one grade, the younger beginners, are enabled to attend classes all day.

Due to the trasnfer system or policy this school has had no graduates. The third grade is the highest this year altho it is hoped that an additional grade may be added each year until six grades are carried in 1929. Transferring these little children from the lower grades does not appeal to the parents.

It is thought that a steady advance has been made by the Indians of this district in regard to health, sanitation, and industry. There has been excellent cooperation between the agencies for the education, civilization, and Christianization of the Navajo of this district during the past year.

Very few children in this district are not in school. I know the district well and speak of my own knowledge and those out of school are ABSOLUTELY NEEDED AT HOME FOR HERDING SHEEP IF THEIR PARENTS ARE TO RETAIN SHEEP AND REMAIN ECONOMICALLY INDEPENDENT. We have no incorrigible pupils. When we transferred our first pupils to the Theodore Roosevelt, we sent the very best pupils of this school. These pupils deserted Theodore Roosevelt, were returned and deserted again, and this process was repeated until the school authorities at Theodore Roosevelt requested that they be not returned any more. Then they were picked up and returned to the San Juan school and to the Toadlena School. They had developed the habit and caused us considerable grief, not only deserting themselves but taking other children with them. I believe the habit has been stamped out so far as the local school is concerned.

Returned students have a rather difficult time. They are not trained in sheep raising and prefer other employment which cannot be had on the reservation.

Due to the transfer policy no pupils have been graduated, the third grade being the highest this year. The Course of Study requirements are carefully carried out. Daily outlines are prepared weekly and in advance, one copy being filed in the school office. School room equipment is reasonably good. Some cases could be made and used to advantage in two of the rooms. The books on the authorized list seem reasonably well adapted to our needs and two or more series of each grade are used.

All industrial and domestic employees of this school give lessons on the work of their departments and in keeping with the Course of Study requirements.

The girls receive instruction in Home Training, Cooking, Sewing, Laundering, and Domestic Science or cooking for small groups of about family size. The boys receive training in engineering, carpentering at times, gardening, shoemaking or rather shoe repairing, farming and stockraising, and goat dairying. Lessons are given four days each week for a period of thirty minutes each.

The school plant is is fairly good shape, the various buildings being from one to eighteen years old. The greatest need is to keep them well painted and the stone buildings well pointed. The heat, light, and water plants are all in good condition and very efficient. Excellent water is available for domestic use.

Employees vary from "fair" to the most "efficient". Some employees of this school have little thought of anything aught but the good of the school. Attention is invited to the unusually efficient Physician, Senior Teacher, and Head Matron. Accommodations for single employees or those without children are better than ever before due to the additional rooms constructed last summer. Sleeping porches were also completed at the same time increasing the capacity of the school from 150 to 200. The old stable and contents were lost by fire but a much better barn, 26 x 50, has been put in its place by moving an old abandoned sawmill barn from the mountain. The work was all done by employees and pupils and without any extra expense and without the services of a carpenter. The goat dairy plan, initiated in this school by the Superintendent three years ago, is in line with adapting the school to existing conditions on the reservation, as cows cannot be kept on account of the high price of hay and grain and long distances it must be hauled and that water is not available to raise same in quantity. This little herd was started with three animals, a buck and two does, and to day we have over 40 animals of all ages. It has been a means of training the boys in the care of milch goats which is the only means they have for dairying at home.

The outstanding feature of the year is the elimination of trachoma at this school due to the work of Dr, Wigglesworth, the local physician-Dr. Kennedy, and the hard work of the head matron- Mrs. Denetdele in the follow up treatment. There are but six cases, none active, out of an enrollment of 210 pupils this year.

Expenditures have been kept as low as consistent with good management. No additional money was allotted to care for the 50 additional children enrolled this year.

Good use has been made of the playground equipment and of the small school gymnasium floored with concrete without any expense for labor. Systematic playground supervision is given the boys by the disciplinarian, both as to setting-up exercises in the mornings and games between 4:15 and 5:15 each evening. Girls' evening playground supervision is had under the direction of the teachers and has been faithfully carried out this year. Girls use volley ball, croquet, basket ball, swings, and teeters, sometimes they play base ball.

It is probable that this school will be needed for another generation. Few, if any, of the Indians are taxpayers and the County is unable to provide public schools for Indians.

An abundance of vegetables was produced at the school,- potatoes, carrots, rutabagas, corn, onions, beets, cabbage, turnips, parsnips, rhubarb, asparagus, radishes, and lettuce, also squash and pumpkins.

Pupils of this school received several prises and awards at the Intertribal Indian Ceremonial held at Gallup last fall on vegetables from the school garden.

Annual Report, 1926. San Juan Agency.

-NARRATIVE SECTION-

Section IV ---- Industries.

We have a very definite program of industrial advancement and this program has not varied much since we received our first impressions of the Navajo desert. The Annual Report for 1924 for this jurisdiction reads in part as follows:-

> We have a very definite program of industrial advancement.
>
> (a) We propose to operate a saw-mill and operate it in such a manner that lumber may be procured by all needing it with no expense to the consumer other than expense of labor.
>
> This will enable the Navajo, if they wish, to get away from the much condemned type of dwelling which they now occupy,- the Hogan. It will enable them to substitute wooden structures for sand and brush structures in their little privately owned irrigation ditches.
>
> (b) We propose to make it possible for them to conserve in reservoirs some of the flood waters so that they may have water for irrigation purposes even after the spring flood waters have subsided.
>
> As it is to-day, and as it always has been, 90% of the privately owned ditches totally lack water as soon as the snows have disappeared from the hills. As yet we have no means of knowing how many reservoirs of this character may be built but we are certain that several at least are capable of construction. When this work is once undertaken it may develop that possible reservoir sites are numerous.
>
> (c) We propose to develop every spring and every seep on the jurisdiction to its capacity and, when this is done, we propose to construct reservoirs (surface tanks) to impound flood water and melting snow and rain for stock purposes. When this is done we propose to drill wells in all such areas as are still lacking stock-water.

Our ideas have changed but little since we first viewed the conditions. The whole economic welfare of the Navajo hinges on WATER. First impressions are that little water is available and that little development is possible. Better acquaintance with conditions soon proves early impressions erroneous. A stranger may traverse this desert for weeks and never find a spring and he may conclude there are none. However, let someone start developing one spring and the Indians immediately call his attention to others and early impressions are soon modified. There are many springs (seep holes, water holes, call them what you may). As yet, no one knows how many. In their natural state they are **frequently** simply a menace to stock. Stock is attracted to them by the SMELL of water and bog down and die in an effort to secure it. Properly developed there is no mud hole and no wastage of water, every drop of water that the "hole" is capable of producing is conducted to a concrete trough where it's available and easily accessible to stock. The work of developing these "holes" was begun in 1924, continued in 1925, and is again being prosecuted this season. It is a work that can be accomplished only in non-freezing weather.

Nothing has as yet been done about impounding flood waters, rains and melting snows either for irrigation or stock purposes but it appears that the hour is approaching when something will be undertaken along this line, for this office has **but** recently received a letter from Mr. H. F. Robinson, supervising engineer, under whose supervision this class of work is necessarily done, advising that, with the completion of a water-well now drilling on the jurisdiction, the policy of his office will be changed, and, instead of expending large sums annually in the operation of a well-drilling outfit, all funds available for water development on the San Juan jurisdiction will be expended in spring and **surface**-reservoir development. Mr. Robinson has also assured this office that further attention will be given the matter of placing permanent diversion dams in some of the arroyos or washes of the jurisdiction. The Indians divert these waters by means of brush and earthen dams which are carried away by every little freshet and which cannot be replaced until the freshet has subsided. This means a tremendous loss of water just at the time when it is most needed and when nature has made it available. Two substantial diversions of this nature have already been placed and other work of this character we hope will follow.

First impressions relative to the Hogan have changed materially. The Hogan is by no means entitled to the sweeping condemnation it has received. It is well lighted and well ventilated, at its best an ideal desert home, at its worst far better than the hermetically sealed log houses that have brought disease and death to so many Indians.

The saw mill continues to operate on the plan followed last year. During the summer and fall two men are kept busy preparing logs for the mill yard. Later in the fall, when the farm work for the season has been completed, two farm teams, one from the San Juan school and one from the Toadlena school, are sent to the forest to place these logs in the yard. The lumber is fabricated in February and March. This plan was varied somewhat this past season as it became necessary to cut out some 50,000 feet in the late fall and early winter for special purposes, otherwise the plan as outlined was followed.

The demand for lumber from Indians shows no decrease. They are charged twenty dollars per thousand at the mill and pay under the reimbursable plan. They have never before had access to lumber and it would appear that the demand would continue for some years. It is used by the Indians for roofs, floors, doors, irrigation structures, etc. The supply available for sale to Indians was somewhat reduced this year by other unexpected demands. The citizens of Cortez, Colo. and the adjacent country decided to grade a road from Cortez to Shiprock to connect with the Federal Aid Highway that is building from Gallup to Shiprock, and, as 20 miles of this road was on the San Juan jurisdiction and the work all being done by donation, the San Juan office furnished 30,000 feet of lumber for bridges and culverts. Then it was proposed to remodel two cottages at the Toadlena school and this required an additional 20,000 feet. It is further proposed to erect a frame building at Shiprock to accommodate two class rooms and for gymnasium purposes and this required an additional 60,000 feet. All of which cut into the available supply.

I might state that there can be no economic development of grazing until something is done to get rid of these worthless ponies that infest the range. It is estimated that there are from 15,000 to 30,000 ponies and horses on the San Juan jurisdiction. Of course a few of these are valuable, but many of them are almost if not quite worthless. Were it not for the fact that the Navajo eats horse meat, and slaughters his ponies for food purposes exactly as he would slaughter a sheep or a goat, I would say that the majority of these ponies are wholly worthless, and even worse than that,- an unmitigated nuisance. The Navajo, intelligent as he may be and is in some respects, still adheres to the old Indian idea that wealth is represented by numbers of ponies. The more intelligent realize that the pony is a nuisance and a handicap to range development, and for the past three years we have discussed the matter in season and out of season. In other words we "go round and round" but never get anywhere. They will never voluntarily slaughter their ponies simply to make room for increased bands of sheep. Nor can the Government arbitrarily slaughter them. Nevertheless, something must be done. These ponies appropriate range and water to the detriment of the sheep. It is possible that a market could be created, a soap factory might be interested, or a packing house (they are fat and in splendid shape during the late fall and early winter months), a fertilizer factory might take them. If all other things fail, the Government might, with the consent of the Navajo, kill or castrate all male animals and kill all female animals under a specified weight, paying the Navajos a stipulated price, and then purchase range-bred stallions weighing from 1100 to 1200 pounds, and place them on the range, using oil royalties for all payments. These ideas may seem fanciful, but, as I have said above, something must be done. Developing the water simply means more water to subsist more ponies to tramp out more grass.

We propose to continue to breed-up the sheep owned by the Navajos by the introduction of pure bred sires. As the condition exists to-day probably 75% of the sheep of the jurisdiction are half-breed or better Rambouillet. The wether lambs sold last fall averaged better than 58 pounds, one flock averaged 68 pounds. It is the opinion of the Traders that the fleeces this spring averaged better than 4 pounds, one herd averaged better than 8 pounds.

If cattle ever "come back", and it now looks as though this might be a possibility, we propose to introduce pure bred Hereford bulls. No one knows how many cattle the San Juan Navajo possess, but it is certain they have several thousand that have been in-bred from the beginning. I have talked a great deal to the Indians about the introduction of new blood and many of them are ready. However, we do not deem it advisable to purchase these bulls with funds derived from the sheep. The sheep support themselves, the Navajos, the ponies, and we do not deem it advisable to place the additional burden of the cattle upon them. When the Navajos can find a market for some of their three, four, and five year old steers, it will time enough to buy new bulls. So far as I know they have not sold a beef animal, except such as is bought by the local schools and an occasional quarter by the Traders, since the price broke just after the World War. During the past few months we have received a few inquiries concerning young steers, and have always made response tothe effect that young steers may be purchased here either singly or in car load lots, but so far the inquiring parties have not put in an appearance on the reservation.

The year was decidedly more successful on the San Juan School farm than any of the recent preceding years. Two open ditches were constructed and as a result a considerable acreage that has not been used for years produced fair crops and give promise this year. Last fall the silo was filled with ensilage than which there could be none better. The stalks were heavy, fully leaved, and averaged at least one fully developed ear to the stalk; and in addition to this there was produced an equal amount that was husked and the stalks used as stover. Enough ear corn was made to carry the hogs through the season. Two silos of the capacity of the present silo could easily have been filled, had two such silos been available and any occasion for filling, and all of this was produced on land that had for years been water-logged and idle, a change that was the result of one of these ditches. This year a portion of the same tract is planted to potatoes about one half of which came up, making about half a stand. Those that germinated promise a good crop. The remainder of this land is again planted to corn and I believe will yield enough to fill the silo. The second drain ditch constructed last year is operating with equal success. However, it was completed too late in the season to have much effect on last year's crop. It is my opinion that both of these ditch should be extended. The experiment to date is satisfactory, it is believed that the seeping of the school farm, that has been getting worse and worse for the past 10 or 12 years, has not only been checked, but that the areas heretofore seeped will ultimately be all reclaimed, altho, to bring about the desired condition, the ditches will have to be extended somewhat.

This past spring a new orchard was started, consisting of 100 apple trees, 50 peach trees, and 50 cherry trees. In addition to this 24 black walnuts and about 200 little maples were set out. The fruit trees and the walnuts were set out just across the road from the Mesa Unit of the San Juan School upon land that was reclaimed from its virgin state last summer when it was cleared of its natural growth and leveled. This land was selected because of its location with reference to the school buildings, because of its excellent drainage, and because it has sufficient area to enable us to increase the size of the orchard from year to year. The maples were set out on the Mesa Unit's campus, or what will constitute a campus when it is finished. The maples and walnuts are doing fine at the present writing but the fruit trees are not doing so well. I am inclined to attribute this to the fact that the maples and walnuts were purchased locally and were set out the same day taken from the ground, whereas, the fruit trees were purchased in Missouri and were necessarily in transit for some time. In addition to this there were purchased this spring a few pounds of elm and Norway maple seed which were planted with the hope that in the future we may have trees from our own nursery with which to beautify the school grounds and to replace the many Carolina Poplars now on the San Juan campus which are rapidly dying. So far this seed has not germinated.

This past spring about 30 acres of the mesa farm was seeded to alfalfa and a fair stand has been secured.

Last year the San Juan and Toadlena Schools joined in planting about 20 acres of potatoes on the top of the mountain above Toadlena, hoping thereby to secure potatoes in quantities sufficient for all school purposes. The yield was not up to expectations and the entire harvest, 30,000 lbs., was left at the Toadlena School. This year, as has already been stated, we are endeavoring to raise potatoes for the schools at Shiprock on the San Juan School farm and at the present writing the prospects are not as encouraging as one might wish. "Old Timers" in this locality advise that potatoes cannot be successfully grown at Shiprock, but our partial failure this year by no means discourages us, for we feel that the failure of the seed to germinate was due to the seed rather than to climatic conditions or soil, otherwise why would half the seed come up and one half fail. We expect to try it again next year. The Toadlena supply will again be produced on the mountain as it was last year.

In the fall of 1925 there were harvested at Shiprock about 1000 bu. of tomatoes many of which were canned; sweet corn in quantities sufficient to supply every fall need and in addition thereto enough for drying for winter needs; carrots; onions; beets; etc., etc., in quantities sufficient for all needs and in addition to this the usual amount of water melons and musk melons, enough for every possible purpose. We expect that this year's harvest will equal that of last year and in addition thereto enough cabbage for all winter needs. Last fall our drying operations were hindered by rains occurring during the drying season. We have constructed an evaporator and have it ready for use and the rains cannot do us the damage this fall that they did last. Toadlena School had enough vegetables of all kinds last year for every possible purpose and will duplicate last years crops this season.

Two hundred and fifty apple trees were purchased this past spring and sold to Indians on the reimbursable plan and the Indians purchased quantities in addition with personal funds.

Four thousand pounds of alfalfa seed was purchased and sold to Indians on the reimbursable plan. Twice that amount would not have exceeded the demand. However, the demand did not make itself manifest until so late in the season that the seed could not be purchased to meet it.

Seed corn for the school was purchased in the fall of 1925 and was personally selected by the County Agent.

The Indians of the jurisdiction do comparatively little farming. It is their aim and desire to raise enough corn to supply bread for family consumption and to have a little to feed to their rams during the late winter and early spring months. In addition to this ~~they~~ they attemps to raise water melons and a few have little fields of alfalfa which they are increasing as rapidly as conditions will permit. They always save corn and water melon seed. They raise some beans and some wheat and a few small peach orchards may be found through-out the jurisdiction.

These Indians are entirely self-supporting and it follows that they make good use of all stock and supplies purchased for them. They have purchased through the local officepure bred rams until nearly every band of sheep has at least one ram of this character, and many bands have no other class of sires with them. Hence, I believe it safe to say that better than 75% of their breeding stock is one half or better Rambouillet. Their lambs showed up well last fall, averaging better than 58 pounds. I cannot say that their herds are increasing in number for believe the range is fully stocked and has been for many years. However, at the general dipping last fall we dipped a few thousand more than were dipped at the general dipping in 1923, on each of which occasions it was thought that all sheep of the jurisdiction were dipped.

These annual dippings are conducted under the immediate supervision of a representative of the Bureau of Animal Industry. Prior to last fall all animals presented at the vat were examined by this representative, and, if no evidence of the existence of scabies was found, the herd was given a single dipping. If scabies was found in any animal of a herd, this herd was dipped and then given a second dipping at a later date. Prior to the fall of 1925, a preparation known as Black Leaf "40", a tobacco product, was used. Last fall a coal tar product, known as Kreso No. 1, was used and every animal was given both the first and the subsequent dipping. This change was made upon advise of the B. A.?I. Scabies was in perfect control, altho it had appeared through-out the year in isolated bands, however, lice were rampant and these lice appeared to thrive on the tobacco product. Through-out the spring and early summer months the Agency Stockman and the local representative of the B. A. I., Dr. H. E. Pine, were engaged in experimenting with these lice using different preparations. Samples of all varieties of lice obtainable were secured and sent to the B. A. I. authorities at Albuquerque, and, as a result of these experiments, the Kreso No. 1 was selected for use and a double dipping ordered. The result is that lice have been reduced to a minimum and no slipping in the control of scabies has been noted. During the late fall and early winter months scabies made itself manifest in three different parts of the reservation. These bands were promptly given a double dipping and the condition seems to be as nearly perfect as it could be in respect to both lice and scabies. The B. A. I. advises that no general dipping will be undertaken this year as they pronounce the jurisdiction "CLEAN" which makes everyone happy. Credit for this condition is due to Sophus Jensen, Agency Stockman, and Dr. H. E. Pine, local representative of the B. A. I., both of which officials have been untiring in their efforts to place scabies under control and to improve the sheep of the reservation. One new vat was constructed during the year. This vat was located on the eastern edge of the reservation near Bistai. It was built under the direct supervision of the Agency Stockman, the Indians doing all the hauling and performing all labor. Other vats will be constructed from time to time, as suitable locations can be determined, and as the Indians can be prevailed upon to duplicate the efforts of the Bistai bunch.

The winter of 1925-26 was unusually mild and very little if any death loss was experienced. All herds wintered well and March ended and April begun with ideal rains that continued for several weeks putting the range in the best shape it has been in for several years. However, these continued rains caused the death of several sheep from pneumonia. How large this loss was is not known but it is believed that several hundred sheep died from this cause. These rains happened daily and the sheep had no opportunity to dry out and the result was pneumonia. This pneumonia was confined to one general locality and probably there were other contributing causes, probably poor feed or lack of natural shelter.

There is no dairying among the Navajos. They milk their goats and consume the milk after boiling it, but no attempt is made to milk cows. In fact the Navajo range is not adapted to milch cows.

At the San Juan School a fine herd of Holsteins is kept and handled advantageously. During the year there was an average of about 450 pounds of milk per day. Prior to the opening of the Mesa Unit this supply was reasonably ample, but with the Mesa Unit addition, the number of pupils was doubled making the supply insufficient. During the year seven heifers have developed into cows and its proposed to build the herd up as rapidly as possible until the milk production again equals the demand. The Holstein bull calf secured from the Phoenix Indian School in 1924 is developing into a splendid animal and will be ready for service when required. The yearling Holstein bull purchased, through H. J. Hagerman, from Spencer Penrose of Colorado Springs, Colo., has made a fine individual and is now heading the herd. The Holstein bull secured by exchange with the Jicarilla Indian School, Dulce, N. M., has been slaughtered for subsistence. Practically the last of the Shorthorn herd has been disposed of and the Holstein herd is productive, growing and well managed.

The Toggenburg goat herd at the Toadlena School, which was started in the late fall of 1923 by the purchase of two grade does and one pure bred buck now numbers over 40 head counting all ages. Last fall a pure bred buck kid was purchased in Wisconsin and is being developed at Shiprock. This animal promises well and as soon as he has reached a suitable age he will be placed with the herd where it is hoped he will leave his mark. At present this herd is doing about as well as could be expected. No great amount of milk is being secured but such as is available comes in mighty handy for the sick and those needing special diet.

Blanket weaving continues to be one of the main sources of revenue. Practically all the women and an occasional man devote all their spare time to this industry. It has been said that, due to the oil activity of the jurisdiction, the weaving industry is falling off. It is true that there have been fewer blankets woven this past year than usual, however, I do not attribute it to the oil activities. It is rather due to the immense pinon nut crop of 1925, to harvest which every man , woman, and child was busy. The Traders of the jurisdiction estimate that over 400,000 pounds of pinon nuts were gathered and sold during the season, for which they paid from 10¢ to 17¢ per pound, or an average, according to the estimates of the Traders, of 14¢, making a revenue of over $50,000.00 from this source alone.

The Indians of this jurisdiction have also received a goodly income from the Oil Companies operating in the neighborhood of Shiprock. There has been paid them for labor, freighting, etc., a total of over $75,000.00. The income of the San Juan Navajo for the year runs well over $500,000.00.

On the jurisdiction there are two District Farmers and one Stockman. One of the Farmers is located at Aneth, Utah, 45 miles north west of Shiprock, and one at Tocito, N. M., 29 miles south of Shiprock. These employees are both furnished with a Ford car, the man at Aneth also has a saddle horse, and each covers as large a portion of the reservation as he is physically able. They spend their entire time in the field, advising and assisting in agricultural and stock raising operations, advising and assisting in the construction and maintenance of little privately owned irrigation structures, settling disputes, etc., etc. However, even with their best efforts, there are considerable portions of the reservation that see their faces not oftener than three or four times a year.

The Stockman, equipped with a car, also spends his entire time in the field, visiting with the Indians, advising as to the care and maintenance of their flocks, inspecting suspected bands for scabies or disease, dipping infected herds, etc., etc, incidentally settling disputes as they come to his attention. Mr. Sophus Jensen has been acting in this capacity for the past three years, during which time both scabies and lice have been brought under complete control. At the time of his assuming this position the reservation was under quarantine which was soon raised as a result of his intelligent activities. Mr. Jensen is energetic and efficient, well liked by the Indians as well as by the representatives of the Bureau of Animal Industry with whom we deal.

The Navajos are sheep raisers, and not in any sense farmers. Every Navajo owns sheep, whereas, the acreage available for agricultural purposes is exceedingly limited. We have no means of knowing how many acres the San Juan Navajo crop but, in the opinion of the Superintendent, it would fall short of 10,000 acres. Even so, every acre that can be watered is cropped and usually a considerable acreage is seeded upon which the crop is more or less of a failure because of shortage of water. If the snow-fall in the hills is sufficient to cause the arroyas to run in the spring, this water is diverted into their fields and permitted to run there so long as there be any water in the arroya. Then the corn is planted and if the July rains come they are reasonably sure of a crop. If the snow-fall in the mountains is not sufficient to cause the arroyas to run, they do not attempt to plant any corn. If the July rains fail to materialize the crops fail and the efforts wasted.

Annual Report, 1926.

San Juan Agency.

There are on this jurisdiction fourteen licensed Tradres and one, who, being a Navajo, operates without license. In addition to these there are numerous traders, living along the northern and eastern borders, who, being just over the line, operate without license. It is our opinion that the licensed Trader is, as a rule, fair in his dealings with the Indians. Possibly as much cannot be said for the traders operating just over the line.

Owing to the activities of the Oil Companies there has been no lack of employment for Indians dwelling in the vicinity of Shiprock. There has been much freight to haul all of which has been hauled by Navajos, and in addition a great deal of day labor, both single handed and with team. Indians further out on the reservation have not been so fortunate and can secure employment only by leaving home, and large numbers of them do leave home and seek and secure employment to the north and east, in the lumber camps, the saw mills, on the rail roads, with ranchers, stock raisers, and sheep men, with road gangs, and on the Mesa Verde National Park. They are excellent workmen along lines that they are familiar with but are slow to take up new lines. Last year when one of the drain ditches was being dug on the San Juan School farm, there were approximately 100 Navajos employed at $2.00 per day. These men spent eight hours daily standing in mud and water knee deep shoveling mud and I was sure standing over them making them earn their money. Some of the sugar beet growers of Aztec, N. M., desiring help, called at the Agency and as a result 15 of these diggers took their time and went to the beet fields and within a week every one of them was back seeking his old job. They are slow to take up a new line of work, but once having acquired the nack they are excellent at almost any task. A few years ago there was not a freighter among them that could be classed as "fair", to-day they swarm to Farmington and unload 150,000 pounds of four inch iron piping and have it all on their wagons and headed for the oil fields in four hours time. They will handle boilers weighing from 10,000 to 14,000 pounds and deliver them at the oil fields. In fact they do not stop at any piece of freight large or small and the more there is of it the better they like it. They will quarrel among themselves to secure possession of such freight as there may be to haul and, if there is no need of haste in delivery, they will haul the stuff part way, unload it and go back after another load, just to prevent some other Navajo from getting it. The Oil Companies have paid Navajos of this vicinity during the past year over $75,000.00 for labor and freighting. Fifty car loads of the four inch pipe were unloaded at Farmington by Navajos and by them hauled to destination. No. 17 well on the Rattlesnake lease was started with 20 inch casing and the Navajos handled that as readily and as easily apparently as they handled the four inch pipe line. They have become expert in this work and like it.

POPULATION.

The Navajo Tribe, as a whole, has what is designated as a Tribal Council, consisting of twelve delegates and twelve alternates apportioned among and selected from the different jurisdictions. The representatives from the San Juan jurisdiction are without exception reliable, intelligent, trustworthy, progressive men. They are a help to the Superintendent in the administration of affairs.

These Indians have never had any funds except such as they have been able to secure through their own efforts.

Annual Report, 1926. San Juan Agency.

-NARRATIVE SECTION-

Section V ---- Allotments.

No lands have ever been allotted in severalty on this jurisdiction nor should there be. Held as a tribal possession, this reservation supports the tribe. Divided into allotments, 90% of them would be bone dry and of no value. The range is considered common property. When a clan or a family builds a tank or develops water where none existed before it is considered individual or clan property. When a clan or family takes water from and arroya and applies it to land and thereby causes alfalfa or corn or some other tame vegetation to grow where no vegetation or nothing but natural vegetation appeared before, this tract is considered personal or clan property and the claims of these owners are respected. Natural supplies of water and natural vegetation are considered common property.

A few, very few, allotments have been made on Public Domain north of the jurisdiction.

-NARRATIVE SECTION-

Section VI -------- Sales.

As there have been no allotments, there has been no patented land and no sales of inherited or surplus land. In fact there is no surplus land on the reservation.

There have been no patents for Mission land; no payments of Individual Indian Moneys; and no need for the determination of heirs of deceased Indians.

STATISTICAL

SAN JUAN.

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1926

NAME OF JURISDICTION San Juan

ANNUAL REPORT.

Year. 1926

Property Belonging to Indians.

Tribal		
Lands exclusive of timber,	$ 4,274,000.00	
Timber,	$ 30,000.00	
Total Tribal Property,		$ 4,304,000.00
Individual		
Lands exclusive of timber,	$ none	
Timber,	$ "	
Funds in banks and in hands of superintendents,	$ "	
Homes, furniture, barns, etc.,	$ 203,000.00 ✓	
Wagons, implements, etc.,	$ 35,000.00 ✓	
Stock, poultry, and miscellaneous,	$ 1,160,000.00 ✓	
Total Individual,		$ 1,398,000.00 ✓

NAME OF JURISDICTION San Juan

YEAR 1926

ANNUAL REPORT.

Agency or School. (List each tribe or band separately).	TOTAL.	MALE.	FEMALE.	MINORS.	ADULTS.	FULL BLOOD.	MIXED BLOOD	
							More than half.	Less than half.
Navajo, (San Juan)	Est.7000	3500	3500	4200	2800	7000	-	-
TOTAL.	7000	3500	3500	4200	2800	7000		

STATISTICAL.

Annual Report 1926 (Year.)

Section IV.--Schools.

San Juan Indian School.

San Juan Reservation.

1. Number of children under your jurisdiction, including those away at other schools, from 6 to 18 years of age, both included:

(1) Males.	(2) Females.	(3) Total.
491	398	889 ✓

2. Number of these incapacitated for attendance at school by reason of--

	(1) Males.	(2) Females.	(3) Total.
(a) Ill health	9	22	31
(b) Mental defect		2	2
(c) Physical defect	0	0	0
(d) Marriage	1		1
(e) Absence or other reasons	21	10	31
(f) Total	31	34	65 ✓

889
65
824 ✓

3. Number of children eligible for school attendance:

(1) Males.	(2) Females.	(3) Total.
Unknown	unknown	unknown

4. Capacity, total enrollment, average attendance of Indians of your jurisdiction in different schools (not including Indians from other jurisdictions enrolled in your schools):
(Account here for all the children under your jurisdiction, showing the schools, by names, in which these children are enrolled.)

Government Schools:

(a) Nonreservation boarding--

	(1) Total enrollment.
Haskell Inst.	5
Santa Fe,	2
Albuquerque,	0
Phoenix	68
Sherman	90
Ganada Mission	20 Res + NM
~~Ft. Apache,~~	~~48~~
Total	233 ✓

68
165

STATISTICAL.

Section IV.--Schools--Continued.

San Juan Indian School.

San Juan Reservation.

Government Schools--Continued.

	(1) Capacity.	(2) Total enrollment.	(3) Average attendance.
(b) Reservation boarding--			
San Juan	400	456	372.11
Toadlena,	200	210	195.7
Southern Ute	?	52	?
Ute Mountain	?	96	?
[illegible] (c) Day--	600 ✓	814 ✓ ~~none~~ ✓ 862	

Mission Schools:

	(1) Capacity.	(2) Total enrollment.	(3) Average attendance.
(d) Contract boarding--			
none Ganado Mission		20 ✓	
(e) Noncontract boarding--			
Navajo Industrial	30 ✓	51 ✓	
(f) Noncontract day--			
none			

Private Schools:

	(1) Capacity.	(2) Total enrollment.	(3) Average attendance.
(g) Contract boarding--			
none			

Public Day Schools: (White)

	(1) Capacity.	(2) Total enrollment.	(3) Average attendance.
(h) Contract or where tuition is paid		9 } 417 ✓	9
(i) Noncontract ~~(no tuition Paid)~~		2	2
(j) Total, all classes of schools		~~11~~ 1109	11

STATISTICAL.

Section IV.--Schools--Continued.

San Juan Indian School.

San JUan Reservation.

5. White children enrolled in Indian schools under your jurisdiction ______ None

6. Pupils:
   - (a) Number of desertions during the year ______ 5
   - (b) Number of graduates ______ 22
   - (c) Number of returned students on the reservation ______ 248

7. Number of grades maintained in academic work ______ 6

8. Employees:
   - (a) Number of changes during past year ______ 141
   - (b) If your duties involved both agency and school work, state proportionate amount of time devoted to school work ______ 40%
   - (c) Number of representatives of Indian Office who have visited your jurisdiction during the current fiscal year ending June 30 ______ 4

9. Number of Indian children within reach of Government, mission, or public schools ______ Unknown

10. Give below the number of Indian children from other jurisdictions enrolled in schools under your jurisdiction:

Name of school.	Jurisdiction from which enrolled.	(1) Enrollment.	(2) Average attendance.
	There are no children in these schools enrolled from another jurisdiction.		
Total			

Section IV.--Schools--Continued.

San Juan Reservation.

11. All public schools:

(a) Names.	Location. (Make this definite.)	Number Indian children within 2 miles.	Number Whites enrolled.	Number Indians enrolled.	Tuition rate paid in U. S.
Shiprock Public School	Shiprock, N. M.		18	2	none
Toadlena " "	Toadlena, N.M.		12	9	25¢ per. dy
Total					

(b) Total number Indian children in public schools:

Current Fiscal Year.	For whom tuition paid.	For whom not paid.	Total.
	9	2	11

(c) If Indian children are not received in any public schools, why are they excluded?

received.

(d) Is their attendance therein regular? If not, why?

yes.

(e) If the personal condition of any Indian children prevents their being willingly received by the public schools, what remedy is practicable?

No objection to physical condition,